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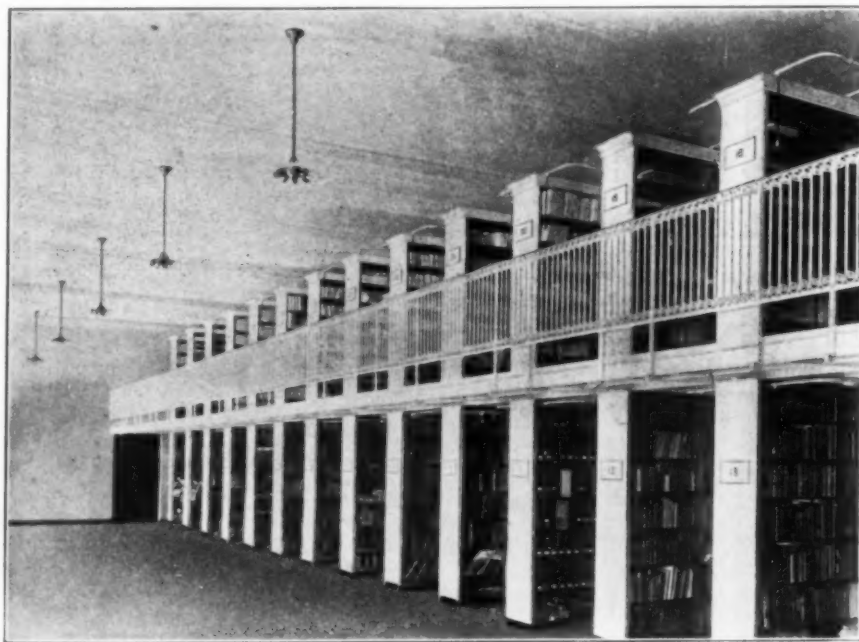
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE A. L. A. conference program, printed in full elsewhere, gives promise of a meeting of large interest; in fact, the one criticism that suggests itself is that the number of "days off," which made the Bretton Woods conference so agreeable, will not be possible. The Sunday day of rest, will, however, be followed by the national holiday which, instead of being spent on the post-conference trip, as mistakenly scheduled, will be given up largely to the meetings of the smaller associations and sections, so that the membership outside these may enjoy the delights of Mackinac Island at their will. The opening general session on Michigan day will be given over to welcome by the Michigan hosts and to Michigan topics; and the closing session will be happily assigned to our Canadian brethren across the lake as Canadian day. Recreation will be one of the specializations of the conference, with a recreation symposium on Tuesday to discuss recreation for librarians, while stories, legends and songs of Michigan and Canada will form pleasant features of the respective days, and play-grounds will be a special topic at one of the Children's Library sessions. Another interesting specialization will be with relation to agricultural libraries and their *clientele*—a vital topic of growing importance to rural and even suburban libraries. The new section on professional training will hold its first meeting at this conference, and the Special Libraries Association, projected at the Bretton Woods conference, will also come into full activity. A further feature of the specialization which, in a way, marks this conference will be the number of meetings held by the sections and associations, while on the other hand coördination will have further consideration at a meeting of the State Libraries Association. Though this seems a crowded program, Mackinac Island, a *multum in parvo* of landscape beauty, brings together so many outdoor delights within easy walking access that there should be no lack of enjoyment under the open sky even for those who do not take boat for the post-conference trip along the lakes.

THE Section on professional training, which, as its name shows, embraces a wider field than the training given library schools only, will include in its program at Mackinac the consideration of the apprentice class. The Section, which was established at Bretton Woods, presents its first program at Mackinac, and it will be of interest to follow the development and experience of library training as expressed through this channel of the Association. To the library student of to-day just beginning her professional career, the diversity of library interests, the many and wide inter-relations between the library and the social fields of labor, the outlook is confusing through its breadth and its complexity, and it is important that in the planning of library school curricula and methods a fair and even perspective be observed, that the librarian of to-morrow may not be hampered by ill-balanced theories acquired by the library student of to-day. The Section for Library School Training, which was established at Bretton Woods, will present its first program at Mackinac, and it will be of interest to follow the development and experience of library training as expressed through this channel of the Association.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Library Club has given pleasant occasion both for retrospect and prospect, at the annual dinner and now in the symposium at the last meeting, when the twenty-five years of the realized past and the twenty-five years of the unknown future were recorded and forecasted. We have asked the participants in this symposium to re-shape their thoughts and words freely into more permanent form, and their contributions make the leading article in this issue. It will surprise some of the veterans and most of the younger librarians to realize how great have been the changes in the library world within a quarter of a century, and it is difficult for the imagination to forecast as great changes in the next twenty-five years. But these will doubtless come in geometrical rather than arithmetical ratio, and there is a certain inspira-

tion in thinking and talking over ultimate possibilities as an incentive to present progress. It has become a commonplace to point out that many of the state meetings of to-day are larger than the national meetings of twenty-five years ago, and yet the library development in these United States is perhaps scarcely more than begun. At the present rate of progress it is almost to be feared that twenty-five years hence it will take all the waking time of the librarians to attend the various meetings of many associations and read the bulky tomes of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* which will be required to record the happenings of those times.

THE development of the library "into an active from a passive force," Miss Prescott reminds us, is Mr. Bostwick's apt description of the progress of the modern American public library. In following the trend of this development it is important to emphasize some of the many new features and innovations in library work which show the widening influence of the library in the community; and perhaps in no way has the civic force of the library been more strengthened than in the growth of its hold upon the laborer and the immigrant. Passaic, which has contributed so much toward this phase of library development and which receives a serious loss in the resignation of its librarian, Miss Campbell, has set a pace which is now being emulated by many other libraries. Miss Campbell's enthusiasm and achievement in this field has been remarkable, and it is with high honors that she leaves the ranks of the library profession to become connected with the work of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, for which she is so peculiarly fitted. In Chicago and in St. Joseph, Missouri, where the stockyard districts bring together some of the most illiterate and roughest types of foreign workers there is great opportunity for the library, to which the libraries of those communities are now thoroughly alive, and it may generally be said that the foreigner and the working man to-day is receiving the studious and intelligent consideration of the efficient librarian.

LOCATED in a Bohemian neighborhood of New York City the Webster Branch of

the New York Public Library has greatly increased its hold upon its locality by the work of its foreign room. Here the foreign element in the community's population is at home, and through the delightful evenings given by the Bohemian Club the study of Bohemian music and literature is encouraged, and by the telling of Bohemian stories, to which adults and children of this impressionable race alike sit enthralled, the story-hour is again proved to be a library force. As Mr. Legler, in his paper published in the *Chicago Education Bimonthly*, has happily said the story hour, having proved itself, needs no defense, as its justification is to be found in the existence of the story-teller.

IT is not a far cry from the story-teller to the library auditorium, and it is perhaps only in this feature that the plant and equipment of the Carnegie libraries have failed of their purpose. The auditoriums, which have been a favorite provision in the Carnegie plans, have been little used, perhaps because library trustees in endeavoring to restrict their use to purposes auxiliary to or in line with library work have in some measure repressed their use. The librarian of the modern type has come to regard his facilities and books as the enterprising merchant regards his store and stock, in a common desire to make the most of his plant and push circulation or sales to the utmost. It would seem that the library auditorium might well have more attention in line with this policy, just as the great department stores have auditoriums which are used to attract customers indirectly to their wares. It has been suggested that the success of the story-telling hour in connection with the children's room might furnish a hint for the Carnegie auditorium, as by the reading of extracts from books, or the development of courses in literary reading. This has already been done for the blind, who would incidentally be more freely and fully served if this method could be adopted for the benefit of the general reader. Ultimately perhaps the phonograph could be used for such reading. Certainly any suggestion is worth consideration, which will make the auditorium an essential working part of the library and insure its utilization to introduce those who cannot or do not read for themselves to the pleasure and use of books.

## LIBRARY WORK AND THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

At the annual meeting of the New York Library Club held on Friday afternoon, May 13, at the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, the program presented a twenty-five years' retrospect and a twenty-five years' forecast of library activity, with special reference to New York City. The contributions to the program are given, substantially, below.

## I. A TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' RETROSPECT

## CHANGES IN STATISTICS

Few of us realize, I fancy, what really ancient history the year 1885 represents in library chronology.

It was a library era so different from our own that one feels in exploring it as though time had turned back 250 instead of 25 years. True, the names of that day are familiar. Dewey, Bowker, Peoples, Nelson are well known to us, but fancy a library world in which there was no real public library in either New York or Brooklyn; no library system in the whole country; no children's work; no state library commission; no travelling libraries; no home libraries; no state library associations; no local clubs; no library schools; no apprentice classes. It was into this empty world, on this bare stage, that the New York Library Club made its appearance, June 18, 1885, the first local organization, second only to the A. L. A. (1876) among the library organizations of the country. Since that day 38 state associations and 24 local clubs have come into being.

It is possible to get some definite statistics of that date as the Bureau of Education issued a report on the Statistics of Public Libraries from 1884-85. Unfortunately a very limited range of subjects was covered (name of library, when founded, class and number of volumes); so many things that it would be interesting to know must be guessed at or omitted.

The largest library in the country in 1885, the Library of Congress, had 565,000 volumes. There are to-day two libraries, with over a million volumes, and four others larger than the Library of Congress in 1885.

There were only two libraries between 300,000 and 500,000 in 1885 to nine to-day; only 15 between 100,000 and 300,000 against 62 in 1909, 30 libraries from 50,000 to 100,000 in 1885, while in 1909 there were 141.

In 1885 there were only a total of 48 libraries over 50,000 in the whole country, while in 1909 there are 218.

In 1885 there were 2987 libraries in the whole country over 1000 volumes; in 1909 there were 5640; and there are five times as many libraries over 300,000 volumes as there were then. The total number of volumes in the libraries of the country has increased from 20,000,000 in 1885 to 63,000,000 in 1909.

The activities of these libraries has more than kept pace with their growth. There are no figures for circulation in 1885, nor was the circulation of libraries tabulated in 1893, but in 1876, only 9 years before 1885, the total annual circulation in the whole country was 8,800,000. In 1896 it was 35,000,000. So that the circulation in 1885 was probably about 20,000,000, while in 1909 it was 75,000,000. Indeed, the circulation of the New York Public Library for 1909 was nearly as large as the total number of volumes circulated in 1876 in the whole country, and in New York State in 1909 more volumes were circulated than in the United States in 1885.

To sum up, the number of libraries having over 1000 volumes has increased 59 per cent. since 1885, the number of volumes in the libraries of the country has increased 215 per cent., while the circulation of the libraries has increased 275 per cent.

We can, perhaps, best comprehend this growth by considering the case of a few individual libraries. When the New York Library Club was started at Columbia in 1885, that library contained only 68,000 volumes, less than either the Bar Association or Academy of Medicine now possess, while to-day Columbia contains 450,000, with a yearly increase of from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes.

The Astor, Lenox and the then existing component parts of the present New York Public Library contained altogether only

282,000 volumes, while the system to-day contains over a million volumes more than twenty-five years ago.

In Brooklyn in 1885 all the libraries in the city put together totalled only 201,000 volumes. Now the Brooklyn Public Library alone has 553,217, while the other libraries of the borough aggregate 365,000.

Queens county contained only 6800 volumes in 1885, while the Queensborough Library to-day has about 100,000 volumes.

It is impossible to give comparative statistics of children's work, commission work, travelling library work, home library work, library schools, because these things were, as already stated, unheard of in 1885, and therefore come under the scope of the papers that follow. Work with schools had been begun as early as 1880, and in 1885 a report was made at the A. L. A. meeting in which 37 libraries reported that they had made official connection with the schools. No recent reports have been made on this subject, but it is doubtful if there are 37 public libraries in the country that have not made such connection with the schools—and in all the larger libraries this work is a regularly organized department of the library's work.

So, the history of the New York Library Club is contemporaneous with the great activities of the library movement throughout the country, and might well say of it "all of which I saw and part of which I was."

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE

#### CHANGES IN METHODS

If we compare the report of the New York Public Library of 25 years ago (or that of any other library then in existence) with its latest issue, we can see clearly the immense strides that have been made in the quantity and quality of work done since then—the latter due not so much to lack of ability or enthusiasm on the part of the worker (sometimes, in moments of discouragement, it seems to me there was more real, energetic, life-giving enthusiasm then than now), but to want of tools and absence of method. Though the evolution in our methods of library work has not been sufficiently gradual to be *sure*, we have perfected these methods to such an extent that to-day we must guard against the other extreme—uselessly ex-

sive red tape and over-elaboration. As in breeding over-cultivation leads in time to a species of degeneracy or imbecility and necessitates a remingling with Mother Earth, so over-elaboration must inevitably result in time to a return to more primitive methods.

The watchword of to-day, "*Coöperation*," has been our greatest factor in the development and improvement of library work and library methods, and we cannot sufficiently overestimate its resultant power.

Before I attempt to enumerate the changes in methods of the more detailed work of the library, let me touch briefly upon the changes in or more exactly the development of methods of administration generally.

To begin with our *Library architecture*. Our library buildings to-day are much more practicable than those in existence 25 years ago. Though not yet ideally perfect, yet light and air and many conveniences are now regarded as essential which less than 25 years ago were not considered. The charging desk and shelving found to-day in our recently erected buildings are the result of study, not only study of present needs and conditions, but avoidance of by-gone mistakes. The *Roof gardens*, which would have been hooted at even by the non-conservative element 25 years ago, are becoming more and more popular, and may in time occupy a permanent place among library innovations. Since at the present day, however, there are many other things which will be given precedence, there is no danger that we shall be *overrun* with roof gardens for some time to come. This new and improved state of affairs has been brought about largely by the coöperation of architect and librarian.

Our *Library schools* may well come next, for they have assumed a most important position in our profession. The improvement in their methods of instruction, and, most of all, in their methods of admitting the best, and excluding the undesirable candidates, have fairly kept pace with the needs and demands of the libraries these schools supply. The teaching, while still largely theoretical, of necessity, is supplemented by laboratory work, so called, which greatly serves to enhance the value of the graduate.

*Summer schools* have been a much-needed offshoot of the regular library schools, and



have proved their usefulness not only by the demand for admission but the greater value of the students, mainly untrained assistants, profiting by their existence.

*Apprentice or Training classes* were in a formative state, at least, before summer schools were thought of, and came about gradually and naturally as the need for them arose. I think I am not mistaken when I say the first apprentice class was started in the Circulation department of the New York Public Library, then the New York Free Circulating Library, about 12 to 15 years ago, up to which time no technically trained assistants formed part of the library's staff. The methods employed in the various training classes to-day have developed and improved, as have those of the library schools, and along similar lines, in so far as their slightly dissimilar purposes or aims admit.

In our circulating libraries, at least, our methods of *Book selection and collection* have shown a gratifying improvement to the public, whose tastes and wants and desires are now consulted and fulfilled whenever possible. The excellent aids in this branch of library science, such as are afforded the smaller libraries by the A. L. A. book-lists and others, cannot be too warmly commented upon. Book appropriations in the larger city budgets at any rate are now distinctly specified and no such money may be diverted into other channels.

*Special collections or Special libraries*, so called, have sprung up as the demand for them grew, and we have now, among others,

- Musical collections;
- Technical books;
- Text-book collections;
- Foreign books for foreign readers  
(vastly different to foreign collections  
for students of those languages);
- Libraries for the blind; and
- Travelling libraries.

The last named form a necessary adjunct to the branches and deposit stations or stations of a large branch system, which in turn were the legitimate outcome of the needs of a large city and of smaller towns scattered over a considerable area, or containing several widely separated or distinct social classes, as is the case in Passaic, N. J. Just as the branches reach the larger sections of

the community, so the stations do their most effective work between the branches, a sort of connecting link, while the travelling libraries supply the interstices left unprovided for, only here the books go three-fourths of the way to meet the borrower, while borrowers to obtain books from the branches or stations must needs elect to go and get them. The latter condition may change in time, and the era of the perfected flying machine may also usher in the universal delivery of books to the homes of the people, an experiment which has been and is being tried by a few, though mainly as yet confined to the rural districts of our country.

*The interbranch-loan system*, the name of which signifies when it came into being, has done much to modify the methods of book selection for branches, necessitating to-day a less full and rounded collection in each branch of a system, since by this device any borrower is now enabled to procure a book no matter for which branch it is purchased, or in which branch it is placed. A book rarely used or too expensive to duplicate does good and sufficient service in this way and no section of a community is slighted or overlooked.

The methods of reaching the children of a community more directly by means of our Children's rooms, Children's departments, or whatever they may be designated, is a new departure of the last quarter century, which has grown and developed until to-day it is in danger of not only occupying its own position but of usurping the place which should rightfully be accorded the adult community. The most interesting if not the most important (to us) feature of this branch of library work is the story hour, and whatever may be the attitude of the library concerned as to the justification of its *raison d'être*, there is no doubt that to the child itself it will always prove the prime attraction.

Whether the work with children led gradually to a closer *Relation with schools*, or *vice versa*, or whether they developed independently of each other, it is difficult to say with certainty, though I incline to the latter belief. For I recollect that in the New York Free Circulating Library, when there existed no relations with schools and when work with children was not yet thought of as we

know it to-day, when the closed shelf system still prevailed and all one's ideas were concentrated on the effort to get rid of the children in as expeditious a manner as possible that the adult might at least find a foothold near the desk, one librarian chummed up over the charging desk with a live and interested teacher to such good purpose that "*Coöperation* (though we didn't formulate that expression then) *with schools*" and *Travelling libraries* (as known in our large branch systems) took root and grew and began to flourish.

The idea of *Inter-library loans* is one yet young in its conception, but sure to prevail in time and grow with use. The Library of Congress, as usual, is setting a good example in this direction.

Consider for a moment in passing the *Circulation of pictures*, which is being carried on with such success by the Pratt Institute Free Library, where this work as it is now done originated, and by the Newark Public Library, and was not thought of 25 years ago.

One of the most important developments of the last quarter century and one most far reaching in its results was the introduction of the *Open shelf system or free access to the shelves*. The decided advantages of this innovation cannot be disputed, though it has brought other and serious problems in its train. "To be or not to be" (as it is at present) is still a mooted question. The problem of keeping our treasures safe from the clever book thieves recently infesting our libraries is a serious one, and may lead perforce to a modification of our present generous system of throwing all shelves open to the public without let or hindrance.

The onward movement to meet the demands of the voracious reader gave birth to the so-called *Two book system*, which permitted (nay entreated) each member of the public to take home with him two books instead of one as formerly. To be sure only one of these might be a work of fiction, but with the second, of a more serious character, if he didn't care to read it, he could adorn his parlor center table and impress his visitors and friends. Out of this beginning and the work with schools grew the larger privileges of teachers' and students' cards, en-

titling these special readers to a still greater number of books. And the limit has not yet been reached nor set.

To turn now to the changes that have taken place in the more detailed methods pursued in the various branches of library work, I can but mention them in passing this afternoon, for they are numerous enough to require a paper to themselves.

To begin with the *Purchase of books*, the *mechanical* part of this work I mean, the systematic methods of doing which differ so greatly from the — shall we say — unsystematic or haphazard or unbusiness like methods of a decade ago. To-day we have our book order slips neatly printed with all information concerning the book, its coming and its going (into circulation) that may be required. The manner in which new books are received into a library, the business like routine that dogs the steps of each volume until it has reached a resting place on the library shelf, is in itself a study in evolution.

Next in order we may consider the *Charging system*, a most important factor in our circulation work. Change of method is here a misnomer, and would better be referred to as a unification of all methods into the one almost perfect and certainly most simple and elastic of all charging systems, which was evolved about 20 years ago and has not materially changed in any essential since then.

It is known as the *Newark charging system*, because the modesty of its founder would not permit it to be called what it rightfully should be.

We have now reached the subjects with which I am *supposed* at any rate to be most familiar: Accessioning, Shelf-listing, Cataloging, Classification and Book numbering, and any changes in the methods of these particular branches of library work I have naturally followed most closely and with the greatest interest. For that very reason perhaps I shall say almost nothing about them, as it is impossible to do them justice in the brief time at my disposal. The accessioning has been so curtailed and simplified during the past five years that I am beginning to hope the simple process of evolution will determine its entire superfluity in the near future. The shelf list is no longer a record of voluminous sheets in ponderous tomes with a paucity of infor-

mation regarding its volumes and their history, but a full and satisfactory record of these volumes on cards readily handled, permanent in form, and occupying, if not a smaller, a more convenient space or place than did the record of 25 years ago. The open shelves have caused some modifications in the classification and system of book numbering in most libraries, the latter method of facilitating the placing and finding of a book having loomed on the library horizon some 23 years ago. In the methods of cataloging the greatest changes, changes for the better, have been tried and not found wanting. The simplification here, the amputation of unnecessary frills and furbelows, the grafting on of the more important parts, and in particular the coöperation open to us all with the Library of Congress has meant not *evolution* but a *revolution* in the methods of cataloging.

I pass on hastily to the improved methods of *Book repairing* and *Bookbinding*. The latter needs little mention from me, as none of you can fail to be familiar with the best bound books and the special features that make one consider them well bound, those in the famous Chivers' bindings. To the head of this firm, too, we are indebted for many valuable hints on the repair of books. No one to-day will refuse to concede the fact that 25 years ago the repairing of any book, whether valuable or not, was usually intrusted either to the latest comer or the most inefficient assistant in other respects, or to the page or messenger, to work or wreak her will on as she would. She usually did. Snap dash I hear the paste go down and bang, the book is closed to dry and stick as may be! A pamphlet just published, entitled "Mending and repair of books," by Margaret Wright Brown, will serve to show the reader more clearly than I could tell you the care and *method* now employed in this perhaps not so interesting but certainly important part of library work.

The multiplicity of processes to be accomplished in the work of any library, and more particularly of a large library or system of libraries, has necessitated more exact and more systematic methods, and as an outcome most libraries have to-day, either in print or some less permanent form, specific rules and regulations which serve to guide the mem-

bers of their staff and to maintain a uniformity of method in accomplishing results which is truly remarkable.

In conclusion I might add that to my knowledge and belief the various changes in methods of administration and work evolved during the past 25 years have been for the better, if we may judge by results, and that in the few cases where the pendulum is still swinging violently and somewhat dangerously over to the wrong side, time, and the experience which time brings with it, will be sure to jar it back into place.

THERESA HITCHLER.

#### CHANGES IN SCOPE

Mr. Bostwick in his new book, "The American public library," expresses so well the change that has taken place in the whole library attitude in the last 25 years that I am going to quote one of his opening sentences. He says: "The library is now required to be an active, not merely a passive force; it not only guards and preserves its books, but it makes them accessible to those who want them, and it tries to see that those who need them realize that need and act accordingly. Its duty extends to the entire community, not merely to those who enter its doors."

Merely to enumerate some of the modern library facilities shows us what the advance has been—free access to shelves, cheerful and home-like libraries, rooms for children—coöperation with schools—collection and distribution of prints for school use, libraries for the blind, with teachers who show them how to use their books, inter-library loans, longer hours of opening, coöperative cataloging, travelling and home libraries, library clubs and associations, institutes and commissions, and last, but far from least, the library school. It is interesting to read that at the first discussion of free access to shelves at an A. L. A. meeting in 1888 Miss Martha Nelson, of Trenton, was the only member who reported absolutely free access, the others believing that while it was highly desirable it was also highly impracticable. It was exactly 25 years ago that the first children's room was recommended by a New York school teacher, and established on Ninth avenue not even in connection with a library. Subsequently it was moved to the

third floor of the George Bruce Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, and after it had been there for a time the trustees asked to have it removed because the children made such a noise going up and down stairs. Now every branch of the New York Public Library has a children's room, and most of them are on the third floor.

Travelling libraries date back many years, in fact, according to Mr. Bostwick, they were known as early as 1810 in Scotland in connection with parish work, but it is only recently that the work has developed to its present proportions. Our own New York Public Library, which did not even exist 25 years ago, does the largest work of this kind in the world. The keynote of the present time is coöperation, the leader in the movement being the Library of Congress, which acts as a central cataloging bureau for the whole country and also prints and distributes various library publications. Among college and reference libraries this spirit of coöperation is developing very strongly, both in the way of inter-library loans and in the custom which is gaining in favor, of specializing in certain classes, so that libraries in the same city or even in neighboring localities may supplement each other and prevent needless duplication. The depository catalogs sent out by the Library of Congress have started the development of Union catalogs, which are in reality bibliographies of material available for a library should its own supply fall short of the requirements.

The American Library Association was formed 25 years ago, but it was in its infancy, and attendance at the meetings was smaller than at our own library club meetings of to-day. Now it numbers over 1000 members and has numerous sections, any one of which has meetings as large as those formerly held by the whole Association. Our own library of Columbia University is a striking example of advance and one that it is particularly appropriate to quote, for it was there that the Library Club was formed 25 years ago at the beginning of Mr. Dewey's administration, when Columbia University Library as it exists to-day was really started. It is interesting to read in early reports of the annual appropriation of \$100, and the increase of 125 volumes a year, that the library

was open from 1.30 to 3, five days each week, that only the two upper classes were allowed to use it, and that the librarian's salary was raised to \$300 a year.

Mr. Dewey was given \$2000 to organize a staff, and as a great innovation he resolved to admit women into the sacred precincts of the library. In those days there was no work room for the staff apart from the general reading room, and whenever these women left their desks the eyes of the students followed their every movement. They had been warned so fully of the uncertainty of their position, however, that they hardly dared lift their eyes as they crossed the floor. On one occasion one of their number appeared in a new gown. At once the word was passed among the students, and before the day was over it had been carefully inspected by over 300 eyes. The preponderance of women in the Columbia Library of to-day, however, testifies to the success of Mr. Dewey's experiment.

It was here, too, that the first library school was started nearly 25 years ago, Mr. Dewey being the leader in this as in many other library movements. The first members of his staff were on probation for positions as teachers in this school and, fortunately for all of us, Mrs. Fairchild was one of these members. She celebrated her 25th anniversary in library work last fall, and there are few if any in the library world who have contributed more than she has to its growth and development.

I was myself a member of the second class in this library school, where those three pioneers, Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Baker, were giving to library work its new impetus. So there is a peculiar satisfaction to me in this backward glance across a quarter of a century, in which so much that is real and lasting has been accomplished.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT.

#### CHANGES IN IDEALS

It might be said as to changes in ideals that the past twenty-five years, or better, the thirty-five years since the organization of the American Library Association, had seen the origin and development of a professional ideal in librarians. The old librarian, as has often been said, was the book-keeper, illustrated in the oft quoted story of

that librarian of Harvard, who came out of Gore Hall one afternoon in great glee saying that only two books were out of the library and that he was going across to Professor Agassiz's house to get those in. The recent death of S. Hastings Grant, librarian of the New York Mercantile Library during the Civil War, recalls the day when there was as much politics in the election of the president of the Mercantile Library, with long strings of voters waiting to cast their ballots for the clerk of their choice, as in the election of Mayor, and when this election seemed much more important in their perspective than the use of books. There were great librarians in those days, as Winsor, Cutter and Poole, but they were sporadic rather than typical, and it was thirty-five years ago in *Anno M. D.* of the library world that Mr. Dewey came to the front with the library banner inscribed with the motto, "The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost." Since that time and since his pioneer work in New York, when the library club was founded twenty-five years ago, the ideal of the library profession has broadened and heightened until now librarianship is a real profession, of exceptionally high ideals. The aim of quantity, in circulation, is, let us hope, being superseded by the aim of quality, as a nobler standard. The library ideal covers a vast amount of social service, in the sunshine of the children's room, in the story telling hour, in work among the foreigners, out of whom the library is to help make the American citizen, for workingmen and throughout all classes of the community. We have come to feel that there is no higher calling than that of the librarian, none in which the ideal sets a higher standard of ultimate achievement; and let us hope that when our successors twenty-five years hence discuss this theme, they will find our ideals of to-day almost as nothing in comparison with the larger and higher ideals of that future, their present.

R. R. BOWKER.

#### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' FORECAST

##### LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

There may be noted three tendencies in the development of the relation between libraries and schools: The tendency toward greater centralization of lending libraries

and of library service to schools; the tendency of the librarian to depend more and more upon the teacher in promoting the use of books by students; and the tendency to provide for more systematic instruction in regard to the use of books, especially in high schools.

Referring to possible developments and relations between libraries and institutions of the higher learning, there should be increasing specialization among libraries of research; existing researches should be rendered more available by means of union lists and union catalogs; and there should be greater liberality in respect to inter-library loans. It is to be hoped that the time may come when it will be made as easy to secure a work of research as to secure a work of fiction.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND CONSULTING STAFFS

With the rapid and constant changes in conditions and requirements he would indeed be a bold man who would prophesy the advancement even in library science and the suggestion that a "25 years' forecast" might more suitably be termed the "story-telling hour" is not altogether an inapt one. Twenty-five years ago no one, unless a Dewey, could have foreseen the wonderful progress in library matters as shown by the retrospective glance given us to-day.

It is only of the possibilities of special libraries that I shall speak for a moment. During the past year great interest was aroused by a meeting of librarians representing special libraries. This meeting, which was held at Bretton Woods during the annual convention of the American Library Association, June 20-July 4, resulted in the formation of a new organization—The Special Libraries Association. With the development of the Association an official bulletin was established, *Special Libraries*, which was first issued January, 1910. The work thus initiated and for which there is a legitimate and, heretofore, practically an unexplored field will no doubt go forward though perhaps not through the medium of a separate organization. More and more the need for specialization in libraries presents itself and as resources become known, students will turn from the free and reference libraries to special libraries, where they will find all ma-



terial connected with their own line of work. This is apparent in the use of historical, genealogical, law and science collections.

The same tendency is extending to insurance, business and municipal libraries, and in order that this extension may proceed along safe and sane lines the greatest amount of coöperation among libraries and librarians will be necessary.

There are to-day too many separate organizations and sections connected with the A. L. A. In the future it may not be found essential to have separate organizations representing the different interests, but possibly the work can all be done within the A. L. A., thus saving additional meetings and further organizations. A catalog of books in special libraries should be prepared in such shape as to be readily accessible to all of the libraries in order to serve as a key to the location of material and to direct students to the right sources. Following the trend as indicated at the White Mountains meeting there should be storehouses for the use not only of general libraries but for the special libraries. In the plans for the new central library of Brooklyn special provisions have been made for "book-storing" and the application of storage facilities to library architecture must develop rapidly into one of the imperative problems of the library future.

In order to ensure an efficient handling of the many and varied collections resulting from increased specialization a staff of consulting librarians will probably be necessary to render the collections available, and it will only be in the spirit of coöperation that the best results will follow.

These points are presented in a suggestive rather than a definite outline, with the purpose of bringing out discussion and consideration through the expression of varying opinions.

FRANK P. HILL.

#### POSSIBLE NEW FIELDS OR EXTENSIONS

My first appointment in library work was to a headship. I was made librarian some fifteen years ago of a Sunday-school library. That library is now practically extinct, as are other similar libraries with which I have been more or less familiar. The work intended by those libraries was the safeguarding of reading for the young rather than the promulga-

tion of sectarian doctrine. That work is now left with the public library to do, and much of it remains to be done. A man who has devoted his life to the education of boys in Brooklyn expressed his doubt not long ago, within the walls of our library, as to whether the public library did not do more harm than good to the element in which he was particularly interested. To be sure, he was quite ignorant of what our library stood for, but it ought to be impossible for an intelligent person to entertain such a sentiment as that at this stage of library progress. Libraries should further coöperate with the churches in furnishing recommended reading to the pupils of the Sunday-schools.

We are saying much just now about library coöperation and affiliation and inter-library lending. Inter-library reference on a large scale is soon to be accomplished. An inquiry came to our library a few days ago about an unusual matter. The book needed to meet the case was something of a rarity and unfortunately was not in our possession. I had before me the offer of a copy at a fair figure, but was hardly prepared to recommend the outlay. Appealing by telephone to the library that seemed likeliest to have the work I was disappointed, then turning to another near-by reference collection I happily succeeded in locating the book. Thereupon our borrower was advised to go there and consult the work at his convenience, an arrangement that was perfectly agreeable to all concerned. If every public and semi-public library in every community shall be ready to respond to all kinds of inter-reference work, especially in unusual fields, much duplication will be saved thereby.

The libraries are doing a great deal now to serve the industrial public. The work in that field has hardly begun, and librarians must arouse themselves if they expect the work to remain in their hands. I received recently a letter from a manufacturing house in a large city making certain inquiries in behalf of the technical library which they were developing for their own employees. The greater part of that effort should have been made for them by the local public library, and a far larger community would thereby be served with economy in every direction. But if the public library falls short of the need, every factory must have a library unto



itself. The special endeavor put forth at Pratt in this line is only fringing the possibilities that the next twenty-five years will see accomplished.

As in technology, so in the applied arts the library will become the center of reference. In all movements towards the development of the beautiful in town planning, civic beautifying, improvement of streets, building of churches, factories, schools and homes, the library will instruct the public in an appreciation of beauty of line, form and mass, so that ugliness shall not be the reproach of American towns, nor a silly striving after effect characterize our efforts towards the "artistic." It is not so much the appreciation of painting, sculpture and historic architecture that the American public needs as the cultivation of the sense of artistic propriety in the places we live in and work in. Here the library will bring influence to bear in increasing power in future years.

The smaller public libraries are referring questions of medicine to the recognized medical collections where such books are wisely chosen and administered. But the medical library is only for the profession and the layman ought not properly to be referred to it. It is in the field of preventive medicine, of hygiene, of the sociological and economic aspects of health and disease that all public libraries can contribute to the physical betterment of the public, and carefully selected literature that will tell men how to keep well rather than how to cure the sick shall be essential to every well-ordered library.

As the chief end of publishing shall more and more come to be the equipment of public libraries, the time is coming when the great central library organization, with its adequate endowment, shall publish books. Then books shall be standard in size, paper, print, type, binding and matter. This will not hurt the publishing profession in general though it may affect many whose products are a reproach to literature and who degrade the "art preservative of all arts." It will, too, keep the better publishers up to a level of the library's best expectations. The library organization shall issue for all libraries, and the bookselling trade as well, standard editions of classics, of best authors, of important literature that might otherwise become

out of print, of recommended books of all sorts, and perhaps furnish for distribution to the adult foreigners who aspire to become American citizens translations into their own tongue of such books as shall enlighten them about the history, politics, institutions and aspirations of the American republic.

All people engaged in library work shall have an increasing professional consciousness, and then salaries shall tend to increase in all departments. Training and talent shall be required for entering the profession. This is a tribute to the library school. When the public understands that librarianship means lofty educational public service, the compensation paid shall everywhere be graded more nearly to correspond to the salaries of teachers and officers in the public schools.

EDWARD F. STEVENS.

#### FORECAST OF THE NEXT 25 YEARS FOR LIBRARY SCHOOLS

There are two things that will probably serve as factors to determine the line of development of library schools in this country. A prediction as to any American institution, in fact, must take these two things into account. One is, the American tendency toward organization and system, and the other the less distinctively American tendency to supply a stated demand.

Both tendencies are affecting the school-problem to-day, as the demand for specialization grows in extent and intensity. The more intense the need and demand, the greater the pressure on the schools to supply it and the greater their effort to do so; while the greater the variety of demand, the greater the necessity of systematization. So that, the demand being what it is, the two tendencies work together to meet it.

Law is law and medicine is medicine, but librarianship is called upon to cover the entire field of knowledge. The medical society wants its librarians versed to some extent in medicine, and trained to apply the general principles of librarianship to the medical library; the bar asks for legal knowledge and the same application of principles to the law library. State and city governments are forming their libraries and calling for the application of librarianship to civics and economics. Large manufacturing concerns, laboratories, daily papers, are realizing the ne-

cessity of the special library for their needs and demanding trained administrators who shall be also specialists, potential if not actual. Even in the general circulating library as it grows in size, classification and specialization are taking place. Fine Arts and Applied Science and Child-study, in a broad sense, require separate departments, and departments for the blind and for the adolescent are sketched in the plans of most libraries ambitious to be serviceable.

The place of the library school is so thoroughly conceded by this time, and there is so absolute a dearth of any other regular source of supply, that all these libraries and departments turn first to the schools for help. What do they find at present? Chiefly young people, who have chosen librarianship as their calling and specialty, without having specialized previously in anything else. Many of them, even after four years of college, are too young to have done the wide general reading or to have the culture conferred by that, that should be a qualification even in the general library; and the majority of them are unable to give more than one or two years to their training. So long, however, as these are called on for general and popular work, the majority are fairly satisfactory, and there is an occasional student who, placed in the special library and forced to sink or swim, will eventually make himself or herself a specialist. This is too empirical a method and the element of chance is too great to make it satisfactory to those who wish library science to stand on a firm and well prepared basis. Yet what are the schools to do? Specialize, following the example of the libraries, is suggested. And how many students would apply for the medical library school, the law library school, the municipal or the applied science library school? Not enough to pay the salary of a qualified instructor for a month. And how sure could these students be of employment in the kind of library they had trained for? Not very sure, for though there is a demand, the special library does not wish to put too much money into an experiment, and has not yet been educated to the idea of good salaries for what seems to most of them a sort of clerical position.

Another factor enters here in the indecision of the student, who is not at all sure

that he or she wishes to be the particular kind of specialist in question, even if willing to be a specialist at all. It is the matter of choosing a life-work, perhaps, and the intending student does not wish to make a mistake. A general course at least fits him for a great variety of work and positions, and it seems safer to prefer that. And we are back again to the point from which we started.

Then why not take as students the men and women who have already studied medicine, law, pedagogy, etc., and who are specialists needing only to adapt the training in library economy to the special library? Willingly, but where are they? If successful in their specialties they do not wish to take up another; if unsuccessful, and if they have spent their best years in vain efforts, do we want them? Besides, is the thoroughly educated specialist necessary for the special library? Would not rather an outline and more or less superficial knowledge of his subject make a sufficiently learned and perhaps more practical librarian?

I can see nothing to bring order out of this growing chaos but organization and systematization on a larger scale than anything we have tried.

Let the general courses continue for the younger people, for the general work, always having in view the discovery of talents and aptitudes for specializing, and let there be two or three schools in the country, connected with universities and an integral part of them, in which the study of technique and administration may be connected with an outline course in medicine, law, theology, science, pure and applied, civics, child study or whatever other specialty calls for training. A university frequently carries on a course followed by one or two students only, so that a paucity of applicants in any one division of the work would not mean discouragement or bankruptcy.

What do I mean by an outline course? To begin with, the history and biography of a science or an art; a reading knowledge of the languages in which its best treatises have been written; a knowledge of the rarities and the curiosities of its literature; an understanding of its terminology, past and present; an acquaintance with its present development, tendency, literature and practice. But the librarian of the medical library would

not need to walk the hospitals, attend clinics, perform operations, or study medicine itself — nor would the theological librarian need to preach sermons or the law librarian to plead in the courts.

If no one university is willing to commit itself to so large an undertaking, could it not be divided among several, each giving one or two special courses in connection with the one in technical training. At the same time, some university should open its doors and offer courses to those librarians or library students who wish advanced rather than special work, in their own profession.

The relief afforded the general library school now straining every nerve to compress various kinds of special knowledge into its curriculum so as to send out graduates who can be all things to all libraries, would be immeasurable — they would no longer be so harassed with a sense of the smallness of their achievement in comparison with the greatness of their effort. The level of the profession would be perceptibly raised, for it would hold certain attractions for mature and cultivated persons who now turn by preference to what seem more scholarly pursuits.

The grading of public library work on the plan of the grading of the public schools seems unlikely, and I must say, to me, undesirable; and I doubt if the library schools will initiate anything of the kind; but it may easily come about that a few unusually good normal schools may follow the universities, training librarians for schools in the grades and for the high schools and private secondary schools generally.

Will the demand for general library workers continue to be as large as at present? Possibly not in some localities; but there will always be a steady average, enough to warrant the existence of library schools, and as the demand for numbers grows less the demand for quality will be more insistent and the schools' work of original selection will be more exacting.

Our program calls for a forecast, and this paper has expressed only my hope and belief; but perhaps some of my colleagues will hope and believe with me, and as it said that "there is something in the hoping of a great many people for the same thing," it may be that our united hope and belief will mean prophecy.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

### THE VENTILATION OF A LIBRARY

By RALPH C. TAGGART, *Consulting Professor of Heating and Ventilation, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

It is the general feeling among librarians that libraries are not properly ventilated. A feeling so general must contain at least elements of truth.

What are the facts? It may be said in the first place that there is probably no class of buildings in which a more honest effort to secure good ventilation is often made. The designer of library buildings is not compelled by law to provide ventilation, as is the case in some states with school buildings. He must realize, however, that he has in a library an institution which, if rightfully used, will often be crowded with occupants.

Ventilation is therefore essential; and for this reason its installation should not be left to the whim of the designer. There should be laws in each state, compelling at least as good ventilation in library buildings as is required for schools. These laws should be simple and definite in their demands. They

should be so worded that the minimum amount of air to be supplied will not depend upon the judgment of any official, but will be fixed by law.

In the case of library buildings, we find that many of the rooms are filled with a mixed crowd, some of whom have an excessive tendency toward air vitiation.

The result in occupied rooms without proper ventilation is, of course, the loss of oxygen from the air and a formation of carbon dioxide ( $C O_2$ ) with its accompanying impurities.

Vitiated air will, therefore, injure the lung tissue and the vitality of the body, both because of the lack of the requisite oxygen and also because of the excess of the poisonous elements in the air.

We realize these facts theoretically, and yet, because the lack of good air does not cause us bodily pain and because our senses

may become dulled to the foulness of the atmosphere around us, many people will endure air of a foulness which often cannot be well described.

The breathing in of such air may be equivalent to suicide. If forced upon us, it may be equivalent to murder, and yet, taken in small doses, it is accepted by many without a word. Because numbers survive more or less of this pollution, its danger does not always impress us. Why, however, should we allow the contamination of one of the most vital of the food supplies of the body.

Air and its oxygen is as much a food as water, bread or meat. It is essential to the health and existence of the body. It is taken into the lungs from which no waste may drain away. The lungs are to some extent a *cul de sac*.

Gravity aids in drawing into the lungs whatever impurities may pass in with the air. Gravity, on the other hand, opposes to the utmost the escape of impurities, once received. The lung tissue is in many respects a delicate organ. It is one of the few organs which as yet the ordinary surgeon dare not touch, and yet we often treat it with the least consideration.

We should have fresh air and it should be pure. We should have it in every room in the library. Some of the rooms in a library require more air than others, and in these cases especial consideration should be given to the matter of proper ventilation.

The children's room in a library, after school hours, is one of the rooms that is often found most densely crowded. Reasonably good ventilation is demanded in schools, and yet school children may be found in the more densely crowded library rooms, where they stay for protracted periods without any sort of adequate ventilation.

It is desirable that children should come to libraries. An early taste for good books will last throughout one's life. It is a pleasure that cannot be taken away and one that leads to constant mental growth and improvement. Librarians realize this fact, and by their endeavors to make their libraries attractive as well as instructive they have drawn to the children's rooms such crowds as are not generally realized by the public.

The reading rooms in the evening are also rooms which are well filled and often

crowded. These rooms offer to many people a place of opportunities which can be secured nowhere else. The reading rooms should be made attractive in every way. They are a public benefaction, and one of their most attractive features should be fresh air.

These facts are well understood by librarians, and it is probably due largely to their influence and suggestion that such efforts, as have been made toward library ventilation, have been put forth.

There are several reasons, however, why in so many cases these efforts have not been more fruitful. In some cases you will be told that the ventilating apparatus which has been installed is too expensive to operate. This is usually attributed to the cost of operating the fans which are installed with the ventilating equipment.

It is desirable to install fans in many libraries, but the cost of the operation of the fans should be carefully considered when the plant is designed. It may be stated in general that, if the fans are installed in the ordinary medium size library, with the intention of using them for the average every-day ventilation, they will not be operated.

Fans should be used in the average library building for the ventilation of such rooms as lecture rooms or in other cases where the occasional required use of the fan will not by its cost of operation lay too much of a burden upon the running expense of the library.

Many librarians have gained the idea that good ventilation in cold weather cannot be secured without fans. This is a mistake. First-class ventilation in well filled rooms without fans is entirely possible. It is not only possible, but it has been installed in many buildings, more particularly in the case of hospital buildings of the isolated pavilion type.

Ventilation without fans in tall buildings may take so much of the floor and wall space for flues as to become impracticable.

In buildings of moderate height, however, such as is the condition in the ordinary library building, ventilation without fans is entirely feasible.

There are several important elements in such installations. The ventilating apparatus should be arranged to be cleanly. In the ordinary ventilating equipment, the ventilat-

ing apparatus is itself a dirt collector. How many librarians know what they have in their basements? How few librarians would not protest, if they did know? I can hardly blame a society woman in New York City for her fixed determination not to have any air from the basement brought to the rooms of her new house. She did not mean basement air, but air from out-of-doors carried through the basement. At first her point of view may seem foolish, and probably she may have had the idea that more or less of the air must come from the basement. But, when we know the condition of the insides of the basement flues and ducts of many heating apparatus, it is a question whether we might not at times prefer air taken directly from the basement.

Do we realize that in some of our finest libraries the ventilating equipment consists of a mass of small horizontal flues which cannot be cleaned? In some buildings the plans of the ventilating apparatus appear in the aggregate like a collection of worms. This is wrong. All horizontal ducts should be large. They should be similar to corridors through which a person can walk and which can easily be kept clean.

It is assumed so readily that the insides of the flues and ducts of the ventilating apparatus must be clean. The uninitiated look upon the ventilating apparatus as something mysterious. I have seen building committees and others look upon a ventilating system with such an appearance of wonder on their faces that it was with difficulty, I could refrain from laughter.

The principle of ventilation is simplicity itself. The details, which often make a satisfactory apparatus, require judgment and experience. But the general scheme, the method of operation and the condition of cleanliness within all air passages should be known to every person in charge of a library. We have a right to assume that smooth vertical flues will not retain much dust, but in the case of horizontal ducts and flues the condition may be very different.

Where the air, which is to be heated, is brought from out-of-doors, it is usually carried through ducts or flues. It is better not to use flues, but to bring the air directly into chambers in which the heaters are located. These rooms will act as dust settling cham-

bers. The bottoms of the indirect heaters should be left entirely open, so that all that is required in the way of hoods or casing is a hood directly above the indirect heater, with a short connection to the vertical flue. A large door into the hood should be provided and placed so as to be readily opened. There should be a cold air as well as a warm air opening to each vertical air supply flue, when the library rooms require ventilation. This allows a mixture of the cold and warm air to pass to the rooms in moderate weather, when a mixture is required in order to lessen the temperature without lessening the quantity of the air.

The bottom inlet to the vertical air supply flue is the place to which dirt in the vertical flue will fall. This inlet should be left entirely open. The dirt may then be readily seen and easily removed. These cold air chambers should be rooms which can be easily cleaned. They should be finished smoothly on the inside.

There should be both a bottom and a top vent outlet from the ordinary room, but in all cases the lower vent outlet should be an open enamelled outlet box. Dust in all vertical flues will then fall to this open vent box, where it can be easily seen and readily removed.

This question of cleanliness is one that has its application even where the most elaborate air cleaning devices are installed. The best of the air cleaning devices can only remove a percentage of the dust and dirt. Some is sure to collect in the flues and ducts if the apparatus is designed so as to be a dirt collector. Air-cleaning devices will also themselves become foul, if they are not given attention, and the attention required by many of these cleaners is often more than can be expected from the ordinary engineer. Where fans are not used, it may be impractical to install air cleaners or air filters, so that proper cold air settling chambers are especially desirable and should certainly be installed.

No ventilating equipment should be designed whose efficiency will be decreased by the opening of windows.

An idea has gone forth that windows cannot be opened without interfering with the operation of the ventilating equipment. This is an error, and is caused only by a mistaken judgment or an incorrect design of the ventilating apparatus.



A TIME-SAVER IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CATALOG  
DEPARTMENTBY M. L. RANEY, *Librarian Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

CATALOGING is a relative term—the more of it the better. No one familiar with the service rendered by a thorough catalog has any misgiving as to the wisdom of maintaining it. This will prove especially true if analysis has been unsparing, and if the subject headings and notes are provided by one who knows the volumes which he is handling. The large number of important institutions which are making new catalogs and the great sums that are being so invested testify sufficiently to the faith now placed in developing this bibliographical aid. A collection efficiently equipped in this respect can yield a finer return than one much larger which is not thus exploited. But while it is a necessity and the demands made upon it are growing more and more exacting, yet it is equally not to be disputed that its high cost is discreditable to us. Thanks to the progressive administration of the Library of Congress, the problem for U. S. imprints is well-nigh solved, whether the purchaser of its cards be a depository, a subscriber to its galley sheets or to the Cumulative book index. But though its contribution is far greater than this and ever increasing, and though monumental undertakings are to be credited to Brussels, Zurich and Berlin, and in lesser degree to the American Library Association and certain American libraries, yet the fact that a university can secure economically but one-third of its cards printed shows clearly enough that we are far from getting this incubus off our shoulders. We have no international code of rules save for the English-speaking world. In countries other than the United States, there are either no cards to be sold (as in England) or no series of depositories (as in Germany) at which agents purchasing for American libraries might procure at the same time the requisite cards, whatsoever their character. So that while bibliographies—book or card—come thick and fast, yet we seem destined for a good way still to remain a host of duplicators. Meanwhile any device which cheapens production for the individual institution, lightens the nervous demand upon catalogers and of-

fers even limited help toward coöperation among libraries, merits attention.

We of the Johns Hopkins University Library particularly welcome any such help, for upon us is laid the necessity of an unusual amount of duplication. This is due to its rather odd arrangement, which in turn comes from the peculiar character and situation of the institution at its founding. It is the mother of American universities. Investigation has ever been its key-note. It would be hard to find in the faculty a man without an iron in the fire. Its first call has been to the graduate student, and, while there is an undergraduate school which feeds the upper body and answers the desire of the community for a local college, and while it bids fair to increase in importance, yet the holders of college degrees constituted last year more than three-fourths of the student body. This accentuates the explorer. His department can come nearer to standing alone. The idea of the first president was to throw around this department chief the indispensable handbooks of his subject within as easy reach of his swivel chair as possible and with the minimum of regulation. These were his tools, and Peabody Institute a bowshot away should furnish the mass of our materials. Outside of these pocket collections there should be a small general reference library. Well, the scheme has undergone a sea-change. Both the general collection and the department nuclei have grown beyond all intentions and for reasons which I need not even suggest. The library is now an independent one, and is growing faster than ever before. But fostered as it is by the character of the building, the old departmental idea persists in that no stack exists but each subject is placed in a separate room or building, though English literature, mathematics and physics (except spectroscopy) as well as bibliography, general periodicals and the serial publications of universities, academies and societies join the picked collection of the capacious reading-room. Here has always been a catalog for the total library. But beside this sole offi-



cially made one, catalogs have been written by many men of many minds in each of the following departments: chemistry, geology, biology, medicine, spectroscopy, history (including economic and political sciences), philosophy (including psychology and education), classics, modern languages, Oriental languages (excluding Sanskrit and comparative philology). On Nov. 1, 1908, following a reorganization of the library, a new cataloging staff was appointed and work begun on the standard size of cards, all being either printed or typewritten. Five months later this staff took over the making and filing of the department catalogs. This means that in the first five subjects above named, all being in separate buildings, we furnish a complete set of cards for all books added to those departments, duplicating those filed in the central catalog, while for the other subjects mentioned, plus Sanskrit and comparative philology, the main entry only is forwarded, since these departments find place in the same building as the central catalog. Since the shelf-list also is being prepared on cards, it is evident that one of the first problems of this staff was to find a means of duplication.

To this end a representative list of books was assigned to a competent cataloger, and by timing each process it was discovered that one-third of her time had been consumed in multiplying cards, though directions were given that added entries be abbreviated as much as possible, collation and imprint date being omitted, and the typing in of the headings being separately counted. This percentage suggested that this part of the work could be taken from the three catalogers and assigned to a copyist. But the gain would be more apparent than real, for an endless amount of proof-reading would be entailed upon them. I experimented with the mimeograph, but the preparatory process was slow when so few copies were to be made, the wax paper was costly, and the result lacked neatness. I examined the Beck Duplicator. By this contrivance the first copy, made by typewriter or hand, is turned face downward on a gelatine film, which receives the impression and allows a number of good copies to be printed from it. The process is cheap and rapid enough and not forbidding in appearance, but the fact that black ink cannot be

used proves its aniline character. The record will fade in time. This led me to the printing machine which has proved a windfall to us—the multigraph, though others have been examined, including the planograph and flexotype. The multigraph consists of two revolving cylinders set end to end, filled each with longitudinal channels in which type slides. Stretched above these two drums is fixed a metal bar on which is inscribed the alphabet and all the other characters carried in font. The left drum holds the stock of type, and as it is revolved it controls the movement of an indicator travelling along the alphabet bar. When the indicator is thus made to point to a desired character, the pressure one way of a little thumb-lever forces this letter into a channel of the right, or empty composing drum. Thus type is set up. It is distributed in the same fashion, save that the other end of the thumb-lever is pressed. With the copy set up and clamped in position, the right drum in revolution has its type inked by a roller which it passes, or printing may be done by a ribbon folded around the drum, and thus we may have either printing or typewriting imitated. Cards are fed beneath the drum. This machine, though costing above \$300, has been a good investment for us in more directions than one. Its cost is written off the books in six months, and thereafter a saving of 20 per cent. is effected. To me personally no feature is more pleasing than the great lessening of drudgery to every member of the department. The specific duty of the chief cataloger is the assignment of all subject entries. Two trained catalogers answer for the main entry, of course making orders from the Library of Congress when possible. The multiplication of cards for departments and added entries is in the hands of the multigraph operator. The headings indicated in the endorsement on the main entry are then inserted by a typewriter whose type is the same as that of the multigraph. Thus there is no crossing of duties. Each is continually facing fresh problems and the division of labor secures expertness. There is the minimum of error, since proof is read for but one card, and an erring letter is as painlessly extracted as with any other printing press. The method is rapid, as can be seen by the fact that one machine balances,

and more than balances, four employees, for the operator has some time for filing Library of Congress cards under supervision. His normal rate is about 25 characters, plus the necessary spaces, per minute. This estimate covers all processes—setting up copy, proof-taking, correction, printing six or eight copies, distributing type.

Though this little staff is making a double catalog and a shelf list and filing the departmental set of cards as well as the Library of Congress depository set, its record for the quarter February-April, 1910, was as follows:

Vols.	Main ent.	Dup.	m.e.	Add. ent.	Dup. a.e.	x-ref.
4022	2747	1796	4630	516	521	

and the entries are characterized by the same elaborateness of detail as those of the Library of Congress. This is 15,000 volumes per year, or 10,000 main entries.

It is evident, too, that in this direction lies no small opportunity for coöperation among kindred libraries or local institutions. For example, university libraries could divide up the great dissertation field to advantage. Many other such ways can be found of supplementing the service now being suggested to depositories by the Library of Congress.

I should say in conclusion that we have found the felt inking roller supplied by the company unsatisfactory. It frays. But the manufacturers have readily listened to our suggestion for a special device suited to card production, and so the double rubber roller just installed bids fair to meet our needs. A bolder faced type would also be welcome. Upon the whole, the multigraph has given us a wonderful lift.

#### SOME NOTES ON BINDING.

A RECENT number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* contains some interesting and helpful suggestions by Mr. Drury on the subject of protecting pamphlets (*L. J.*, March, p. 118). As his experience apparently has not included the use of red rope paper for covering pamphlets and as our experience with this material has been so highly satisfactory, it seems desirable to bring it to the attention of the readers of the earlier notes. I can at the same time answer the questions that so frequently come to me from other libraries about this material.

Red rope paper (a trade name) is made chiefly from manila rope. Its principal commercial use is as a building paper. It is rigid enough to make the ordinary size pamphlet it covers stand erect. It is easily sewn with a large needle. At the same time it is

so flexible that it may be folded an almost unlimited number of times without breaking. It has a good surface for writing call numbers, titles, etc.

We use it not simply on small pamphlets coming within the 100-page limit mentioned by Mr. Drury, but also frequently on thick government documents and even on permanent files of newspapers. It is also utilized in filing maps, large plates, etc.

Each pamphlet binder may be cut exactly to fit the pamphlet. There are therefore no misfits, and no material is wasted. In covering thin pamphlets having one or only a few signatures, it is quite sufficient to sew with two or three long stitches through the middle signature and the red rope paper cover. Large pamphlets should be glued fast (with flexible glue) and then sewed; if very large, by at least two rows of stitches. If the pamphlet has a cover of its own, this may be, and in case of heavy pamphlets should be first removed and, after gluing and sewing, pasted over the outside of the red rope paper cover. By pasting the original cover of a pamphlet or a magazine on the binder its individuality and attractiveness are preserved. This is often of practical as well as of sentimental advantage. Most pamphlet binders have proved unsatisfactory in cases where the article bound has much use, by reason of the fact that the pamphlet was not securely fastened into the cover. By sewing a few center signatures with strong thread to the red rope paper a thoroughly secure fastening is obtained; by pasting the original cover on the outside, the stitches are concealed and an attractive and fairly durable volume results.

Our largest use of red rope paper is in covering circulating magazines, for which it makes strong, light and entirely satisfactory covers. In addition to its use in binding simple pamphlets and magazines, we use red rope paper a good deal for temporary binders. For example, libraries often complete a volume of a magazine with the exception of a single number, which may turn up soon, long hence or never. Instead of filing such an imperfect volume away in the top stack, losing its use and running the risk of losing other numbers, it may be put into red rope covers and secured with Ballard Klips, or perhaps better each number may be sewed fast to the red rope and it may then stand in its place with the set. This material is especially useful in preserving files of thin annuals until enough numbers are received to justify putting them into permanent bindings. In such cases we cut the cover a little larger than is necessary for a single pamphlet and attach the first number a little to the left of the center so as to allow for the swell of the back with the insertion of successive numbers.

Red rope paper has proved excellent for covering large but thin musical scores. Some single numbers of weekly or monthly

periodicals are also circulated in red rope covers, by simply being fastened in with a heavy rubber band or tape tied through a center signature and encircling the cover at the fold.

Our binding is all done by contract in our own bindery. We pay for all pamphlets bound in red rope paper a flat price of 7 cents each for what we call magazine style, that is, with original covers pasted outside the red rope paper and 5½ cents when there is no cover so attached. A third style involves a row of stitches on each side of the back, original covers pasted on, the first and last (blank or advertising) leaves of pamphlet or magazine pasted to red rope cover and the edges trimmed. This style costs 10 cents. These prices include the furnishing of the material, which represents much less than half of the cost.

An interesting experiment has been in the use of this material in binding newspapers. We formerly paid \$3 for binding in duck each two months of a file. Lately we have been having the volumes sewed and pressed in the usual way and then had red rope paper covers glued and sewed fast, at a total cost of \$1.50—a saving of \$9 a year on each newspaper file. Unless the files are subjected to hard use this plan works well.

In the trade the red rope paper used runs from nos. 212 to 235. We find no. 212 (the heaviest) the most satisfactory for general purposes. It comes in rolls 36 inches wide and containing 500 square feet. It costs \$4.20 a roll (or \$4 in quantities) for no. 212 down to \$1.45 for no. 235 (the thinnest). These prices are quoted by the Paper Manufacturers Co., of Philadelphia, but would perhaps be duplicated by dealers in other large cities.

Flexible glue has been found so very useful that many libraries have felt they must have it, even though the prices charged for it seem excessive. At the suggestion of our binder we have been preparing our own flexible glue at a fraction of the prices charged elsewhere. We use the best quality of binder's (granulated) glue. This costs 15 cents a pound when bought by the barrel, or about 18 cents by retail. With each pound of glue mix 2 ounces of fluid glycerine. Good glycerine can be bought as low as 10 cents a pound. A flexible glue as good as any on the market (and better than some so-called flexible glues that are prepared with molasses) can be secured at a cost of not more than 20 cents a quart.

Librarians who may wish to see samples of red rope paper and the methods of sewing, gluing, etc., as described above, may secure a withdrawn copy of a circulating magazine bound in this style by applying to the Public Library, Washington, D. C., and sending 14 cents in stamps for mailing.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

## ROOF READING-ROOMS IN THE BRANCHES OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the Circulation department of the New York Public Library five branches out of a total of forty are now equipped with roof reading-rooms. The experiment of the open-air reading-room was first tried at the Rivington Street branch in the crowded lower East-side district, where a roof reading-room 40 feet square was opened in June, 1905. The resulting attendance of 7483 readers during the first summer fully justified the expense of maintenance, and proved that roof reading-rooms would be desirable features in other branch libraries situated in congested parts of the city. Accordingly, these were provided in the St. Gabriel's Park branch (East 36th street), which was opened in 1908, and also in the Hamilton Fish Park branch (East Houston street), which was opened in 1909. Similar accommodations have been made in the Seward Park (East Broadway) and Columbus (Tenth avenue and 50th street) branches, which were opened last fall, too late to test the use of their open-air reading-rooms.

As a rule, about one-half of the roof of the building is used for this reading-room, and protected around the sides by a balustrade, while overhead an awning is stretched across an iron framework, from which drop-lights are suspended for the use of readers in the evening. Small shrubs and flowers planted in boxes and placed in corners and along the balustrade relieve the bareness of stone and brick, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the roof. The tables and chairs used here are adapted for out-of-door service by a coat of water-proof paint.

For reading matter the usual supply of daily papers and current magazines is provided. Books are not, as a rule, sent from the shelves to the roof in response to calls from readers, as no practical method has yet been found of keeping track of books distributed in this way, but readers are expected to obtain their books downstairs and have them charged at the desk before taking them to the roof.

Statistics of the reading-room attendance in the three branches that have opened their roofs to readers indicate that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the total summer reading-room attendance (from May to September, inclusive) is in the roof reading-rooms. In general, the attendance has been gratifying, due allowance being made for weather conditions. Beginning with a total of 7483 "roof readers" during the summer of 1905, the attendance at the Rivington Street branch increased to 14,651 readers in 1906, and to 22,871 readers in 1908, while last summer the attendance in the roof reading-room rose to a total of 28,586 readers. Below is given a table showing the

monthly attendance in the three roof reading-rooms during the summer of 1909:

Month.	Rivington Street.	Hamilton Fish Park.	St. Gabriel's Park.
May....	3,304	1,850	7
June.....	5,670	2,687	1,143
July.....	8,246	1,038	1,036
August....	5,317	6,152	572
September ..	4,423	4,536	218
October ....	1,626*	.....	.....
Total ....	28,586	16,263	2,976

\* Open till Oct. 12.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the Rivington Street branch the proportion of adult to juvenile attendance in the roof reading-room is almost equal, while at the Hamilton Fish Park and St. Gabriel's Park branches quite the larger proportion of such readers are children, who are allowed to use the roof only during the day. Picture-books and magazines are then distributed, and on busy days a children's assistant is placed in charge. Occasionally, story-hours are held on the roof for the children.

It should not be inferred, however, that the roof reading-rooms are in any sense playgrounds for the children, as articles in the press might lead one to suppose. For the fact remains, and should be kept in mind, that the roof is intended primarily to take the place of the indoor reading-room during the summer. The same provisions for order and quiet apply on the roof as in the reading-room downstairs, and children as well as adults are made to realize that the roof is open to them as a reading-room, and not as a roof-garden. That such an attitude in the administration of the roof is entirely practical has been demonstrated at the Rivington Street branch, where students have made free use of the roof reading-room.

And there are other factors to be noted in considering the use of the roof reading-rooms. At the Rivington Street branch, in the midst of a dense foreign population, the roof reading-room may best fulfill its real purpose of providing a quiet place for reading and study in the open air, where opportunities for such are otherwise very limited. At the Hamilton Fish Park and St. Gabriel's Park branches these conditions are modified by the presence of public recreation grounds, which tend to decrease the summer reading-room attendance.

It is still a question as to whether, in such branches, the roof reading-rooms can be made so attractive, by preserving the advantages of the library and at the same time meeting the changed conditions outside, that the readers who have attended the indoor reading-rooms during the winter may be encouraged to use the roofs during the summer.

With problems and considerations of this nature in mind, the opening of the roof reading-rooms in the Seward Park and Columbus branches will be watched with special interest.

HAROLD O. WELLMAN.

## INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

ON Nov. 4, 1909, in response to a call sent out by the secretary of the Public Library Commission, a library trustees' meeting was held in Indianapolis, with an attendance of 37 people, representing 28 libraries. As a result of this meeting the Library Trustees' Association was formed. It is independent of the Indiana Library Association, and its first regular meeting was held in the State House, Indianapolis, on March 30 and 31. Mr. T. F. Rose, of Muncie, the temporary president, elected in November, 1909, was the presiding officer.

The first topic on the program was the Organization of the library board. Mr. D. C. Thomas, secretary of the Library Board, Elkhart, Ind., led this discussion, and spoke from the standpoint of a library operating under the law of 1901-1903. He spoke of the great importance of a proper and full organization of the library board, but cautioned against over-organization. In considering the statute provisions, he urged that, in appointing members, the various appointing powers should be sure that their appointees are thoroughly interested in the work, are capable of properly managing the affairs of a library, and are not selected for personal or political reasons. In choosing officers, the members of the library board should be particularly careful to choose the persons best qualified to fill the places. The duties of each officer were very clearly enumerated. Since, by law, the treasurer of the town or city is the treasurer of the library, the library board should see that its funds are kept separate and should, through its secretary, check the accounts with the treasurer at least every three months. In regard to committees, Mr. Thomas stated that, in his opinion, two, the Building and the Book committees, are sufficient. He urged especially that the Book committee be small, the librarian and one member of the board being adequate.

The most important duty of a library board is the selection of a librarian, for upon this choice depends largely the success of the library. The librarian is the executive officer of the library, the board being the legislative body. The ability of the librarian will be tested by the results of his work, therefore he must be given ample scope to prove himself. He should attend all meetings of the board, give a monthly report of his work, and make recommendations for its advancement. In conclusion Mr. Thomas emphasized the importance of library boards keeping in mind their legal rights. The law gives them absolute control of everything connected with the library. If the library is in need of more funds, then it is the duty of the library board to increase the tax levy for library purposes, provided it does not exceed the limit of the law.

In the absence of Mr. W. A. Wirt, superintendent of city schools, Gary, Ind., Mr. W. P. Hart took the topic, How shall the school board manage the library under its control? He told of the plan at Huntington, where the school board has supervision of the public library, but delegates all its powers to a library committee composed of two representatives from each city ward, appointed by the school board. A similar system is followed by the school board at Gary, where the number of the library committee is limited to five members. Mr. T. F. Fitzgibbon, of Columbus, and Mr. Joseph McGowan, of the Indianapolis school board, spoke of the management of the library by direct supervision of the school board.

On Wednesday evening the meeting was held in one of the galleries of the John Heron Art Institute, and Mr. Chalmers Hadley read a paper on "The library trustee: his responsibilities and privileges."

As an introduction to township extension work, Mrs. Carter on Thursday morning gave a history of the travelling library system as it has been developed in the United States. She showed that, while great success has followed the inauguration of this system in many states, there are some limitations to its effectiveness. It is almost impossible for the distributing agent to know intimately local conditions. It is difficult to get the proper person to take charge of the books. Many rural communities will not avail themselves of the privilege of getting books from the state. The books sent are often misfits, because of the failure to know local conditions and the character of the readers. Recent legislation has sought to remedy these apparent hindrances by passing the law which provides for a township tax sufficient to justify the extension of public library privileges to the residents of the township.

On Thursday afternoon Judge C. C. Hadley, of the Appellate Court, read a paper on "Library legislation." It was in the nature of a synopsis of all the important laws that have been enacted dealing with libraries. Beginning with the framers of the first constitution who provided for a system of county libraries, Indiana lawmakers have always remembered the importance of such legislation. Previous to 1875 three kinds of libraries were provided for, the county, the association and the township, and although these old libraries are sometimes scorned because not many of them were able to continue their existence, Judge Hadley testified to their value from his own experience.

Since that time the important laws have provided for libraries under school board control, for a public library commission, for libraries under a special library board, and for township extension by these libraries.

Following this, Mr. Carl H. Milam, of the Public Library Commission, read a short

paper dealing with some practical questions that have arisen in the interpretation of the law.

The business session was held on Thursday morning. A constitution, which had been prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted with but slight changes. It provides for a membership of trustees, libraries, persons connected with the Public Library Commission, and others elected by the Executive board; for dues of \$1 a year; and for an annual meeting to be held in Indianapolis in November.

A nominating committee, appointed at this session, reported at the afternoon meeting the following officers, all of whom were elected: president, E. G. Bauman, Mount Vernon; vice-president, Mordecai Carter, Danville; secretary, D. C. Thomas, Elkhart; treasurer, Mrs. Besse E. Fifield, Whiting.

#### PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY ANNIVERSARIES.

THE month of February, 1910, marked the 32d anniversary of the original opening of Providence Public Library, and the following month of March marked the 10th anniversary of the library's opening to the public in the present library building. A pamphlet has been issued by the library in connection with these anniversaries, in which an account of the work and the building of the library is given.

The library has occupied three buildings in succession. At its opening, Feb. 4, 1878, it was housed in a room at the Exchange Place end of the Butler Exchange, up one flight. At this time, the number of volumes on its shelves was 10,307. Here it remained for a little more than two years, when it was obliged to leave its crowded quarters. On the 5th of July, 1880, the library was reopened in its new quarters on Snow street, with a little over 18,000 volumes on its shelves. It here occupied the entire ground floor of the three-story building of the English and Classical School, extending through to Moulton street, in the rear. In these quarters it remained for about twenty years (until March, 1900), the space gradually becoming more and more uncomfortably crowded, until, at the time of its removal, the books were stored in three different buildings besides this main building. At the time of removal, the number of volumes was about 90,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 13, 1892, it was voted that a committee be appointed by the chair, on "the selection of a site." This committee continued to serve, not only as a committee on the selection of a site, but also as a committee on plans, until the same committee was elected a "Building committee," at a meeting of the Board, March 13, 1896.



In November, 1894, Stone, Carpenter and Willson, of Providence, were chosen architects of the building, as a result of a competition confined to the architects of the city, and served until the completion and occupation of the building in 1900, the plans having been several times modified in the meantime.

In 1896 the contract for the building was awarded to the John W. Bishop Co., of Providence, the first ground being broken on the 3d of August, 1896.

The lot on which the building stands is nearly square, the longest side being 201 feet in length. It is most favorably situated, having streets on three sides—Washington, Greene and Fountain streets. The fourth side, which joins two other estates, very fortunately is towards the downward slope of the hill, so that the second-story windows of the library building easily look over the tops of the nearest buildings in that direction.

As an illustration of the attention to details which characterizes the building, there may be mentioned the frieze, which runs entirely around the main building. An excellent place from which to see the carving on this frieze to the best advantage is through the windows of the Educational study room, looking towards the main building. It will be noticed that among the heads of the cherubs which appear in the capitals of the pilasters again and again, there are no two which are precisely alike.

The library building is mainly of light brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings and granite base. Seldom is an architectural material more felicitously yoked with an architectural style than in the present instance, where this dull gray, Roman brick, so appropriately embodies some of the requirements of the Italian Renaissance.

The Providence Public Library has sometimes been described as a "departmental" library, and this is true, to a certain extent. Out of its total of more than 167,000 volumes (about 22,000 of which are "deposited collections," rather than the property of this library), not far from 50,000 are in the various rooms of the main building, as distinguished from the stack. So far as the departments are concerned, there are several which the reader finds occasion to consult. These are the Issue department, the Reference department, and the Periodical department, on the first floor; the Children's department and the Foreign department, on the second floor; and the Special Libraries department, on the third floor.

The Delivery room is, architecturally, the most important in the building, as well as the largest, with a height of more than 20 feet (in the main portion), and with a dignified and effective scheme of decoration.

The main charging-desk (where all of the books are returned, and where all those circulated from the first floor are issued) is at the further end of the Delivery room, in as

close contact with the stack as possible. From the two lowest stack stories, books are handed through a window to this desk, to be issued, while electric lifts bring the books from the four stack stories higher up. Yet this is not the only place in the building where a book may be charged for home use. No matter on what floor of the main building a reader may find a book which he wishes to take home he can have it charged on that floor.

The Periodical room is to be found on the first floor. It occupies the large room at the right, on entering the Delivery room, corresponding in size, shape, location and lighting from windows, with the Reference room, which is at the reader's left on entering.

The Cataloging room (at present only a portion of the Delivery room, screened from the rest of the room by partitions less than one-half the height of the room), is intentionally placed so as to be in the closest contact with the public card-catalog, and also with the thousands of reference books in the Reference room and at the Information desk. A lift also connects it directly with the Ordering department, on the next floor above.

The entire second story is divided naturally, by the intersection of its corridors, into four different groups. These are the Lecture room; the Standard Library, with its adjacent reading room (rear corner to the right), the group of four connecting executive offices, rear corner to the left; and the Children's department (front corner to the left). Besides these there should be mentioned the "Barnard Club Library" (or Educational department), on this same level, at the end of the staircase corridor.

The Children's department comprises two inter-connecting rooms, known as the Children's reading room and the Class room. From the very great pressure of use in the Children's department, together with the inability of the library to respond to the demand in any adequate manner, resulted the organization, in 1905, of "The Children's Library Helpers." So far as known, no similar organization has been formed elsewhere.

On the third floor the Art department is housed in one large room. Also the music collection is in this room. The Special collections department probably contains as its most valuable collection the Caleb Fiske Harris "Collection of works on slavery and the Rebellion;" and the Industrial department, on the same floor, contains more than 9000 volumes and is especially rich in long sets.

Of considerable interest in connection with the work of the library among foreigners are the little handbooks in which information is set forth as to the method of making application for a library card. These little pamphlets are printed in the Russian, Armenian, Yiddish, Portuguese, and Italian, as well as English, languages.



## NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THE first conference of representatives from public libraries in New Zealand met in Dunedin, March 26-28. The mayor of Dunedin welcomed the delegates to the city at the first session of the convention, Saturday morning, March 26. He emphasized the importance of the cultivation and extension of the best literature. Mr. Leys, of Auckland, responded to the mayor. Mr. R. Gikison, of Dunedin, was appointed chairman. He addressed the meeting on the subject of the possibilities for library development in New Zealand, and then presented the motion that an association be formed to be called "The New Zealand Public Libraries Association." Mr. Baillie, of Wellington, seconded the motion, but suggested the deletion of the word "public." A motion was finally carried that an association be formed to be called "The Libraries' Association of New Zealand." A committee on the constitution was appointed, including Messrs. Gikison, Baillie, Leys and others. Mr. Charles Wilson, chief Parliamentary librarian, read a paper on "The selection and purchase of books for public libraries." He gave some consideration to the qualifications of librarians, and in discussing the selection of books he mentioned a number of authorities to which he made reference before buying. A paper by Dr. Frengley (District Health Officer, Wellington), on "Library hygiene," followed. Notices of motion were presented urging the desirability of inaugurating a system of travelling libraries (carried); urging also that grants of money for school libraries be made by the Minister of Education; that in all municipal libraries special provision be made for juvenile libraries and reading rooms (carried); that the importance of establishing well-equipped branch libraries and reading rooms in suitable positions be pressed upon the notice of municipal councils; that some provision should be made by library authorities to enable the free issue of books other than books of modern fiction from the lending department.

The second meeting of the conference was held Monday morning, March 28. A paper by Mr. Herbert Baillie on "Library hygiene" was the first address on the program. It dealt in an instructive manner with the subject of book-disinfection, the writer's conclusions being founded on inquiries made by him during a visit to the United States. In every case he found that there was a complete working arrangement with the health departments of the cities, under which the officers of the department gave the library officials prompt notice of all cases of infectious diseases. Mr. Baillie submitted details of methods of fumigation practiced in the United States. He did not think it was neces-

sary to fumigate books each day, as had been suggested.

Mr. Cohen read a paper on "Travelling libraries and their management." He explained at the outset that he did not intend to discuss the subject on its merits as a successful feature of the dissemination of knowledge in other countries. He acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. H. Baillie, who, whilst in the United States, had collected much valuable information about the matter under notice. Mr. Cohen submitted statistical proof of the unqualified success of travelling libraries which has been achieved in the United States and in the states of the Commonwealth of Australia, where, indeed, such libraries have been in successful operation for about 25 years.

A paper by Mr. L. H. James, assistant Parliamentary librarian, on "The Dewey system of classification and its adaptation to New Zealand requirements," was read by Mr. Baillie.

At the evening meeting the constitution was adopted, Mr. Leys, of Auckland, was elected president of the new association, and Mr. A. W. Richards was elected honorary secretary and treasurer. It was resolved that the next meeting be held at Auckland at Easter time, 1911, and thereafter biennially.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY CARNEGIE LIBRARY

THE new Carnegie library building of Howard University was opened with appropriate exercises on April 5. The program included addresses by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the President of the United States. Mr. Carnegie's address is reprinted in part elsewhere in this issue.

The new Carnegie Library, which fronts on the campus, is over 100 feet long and 35 feet deep, not including the projection of the stack room. The design of the building is classic, and in this respect the architect has taken its note from the federal architecture of Washington. It is designed along the lines of the style of Italian Renaissance.

By the use of bricks and their diversified arrangement it has been given an academic appearance, and has retained its dignity by the use of straightforward architectural lines. Free standing columns and antae supporting a pediment mark the main entrance, and are further made an integral feature of the design by use of pilasters on the rest of the walls.

The library is capable of holding from sixty to seventy thousand books. Two-thirds of these will eventually be placed in the stack, which is in four tiers, made entirely of steel and glass, with movable shelves. This portion of the building is fireproof and is cut off from the rest of the building.

It is possible that the most successful feature of the library is the way in which the whole interior has been opened up and thrown together. This is most particularly true of the first floor, for here the two reading-rooms open widely off the circulating-room. This enables the building to count in its entire length from wall to wall. This feeling of light, space and ventilation is still farther emphasized by an open gallery running around the second floor. On this floor are the special reading-room of the School of Medicine, a board room, the offices of the president of the university, and two seminar rooms. In the basement is a good-sized assembly room and an excellent newspaper room. The woodwork is stained so as to give a dark brown weathered oak effect. The whole finish of the interior is quiet, almost in monotonies, in order to set off the pictures, casts, and, most particularly, the books, without detracting attention from them.

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#### ON THE DEDICATION OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.\*

THE reason that the world made such slow progress for thousands of years was chiefly this: we had no printing press. We had no means of recording what previous generations had done; and so every generation had to start anew, going over what had been gone over, because no records existed. Now you have a new library, the record of all that man has said or done, and you have a scientific record which the scientists can follow as easily as you can read the simplest book in the library. Therefore every generation of mankind builds upon the solid basis of what previous generations have done. Hence the wonders that will be disclosed, hence the new ideas that are coming upon us, breaking away from the world in many cases, as ignorance must go as knowledge comes. What impresses the investigator is not the amount of knowledge and history that he gets to know; but as he progresses in knowledge, he finds that that which remains behind is more wonderful than all that has been disclosed. This proves that man is born with an instinct for improvement, his face is ever turned to the sun, he can go on without end, so far as we know, or without limit, and no man can say, short of perfection, what the human race is not to attain. There has been no mistake. If we go step after step steadily along taking what reason reveals to us, there is no limit whatever. No matter how many things you see in life that are disagreeable, that bring sorrow to us and pain, always re-

member this—that all is well because all grows better.

Now I wish to say a word about a library. It is quite true that I read books from time to time which were borrowed from Mr. Anderson. He said every working boy should come there every Saturday and they would exchange books. They objected to me as not being a working boy because I was in the telegraph office and the first newspaper article I ever wrote was saying that I was as much a working boy as any other. Mr. Anderson agreed that I was, and so I obtained the coveted access to books. Then I saw that I was bound to make a fortune. I had made up my mind to that, and I resolved that I would provide libraries for all. I owe everything to my right of access to the books of Mr. Anderson's library. Books are within reach of the poorest. In all the cities through which I have travelled, books are pressed upon everybody. Remember this: books are the most perfect instrument of philanthropy that exists. I will tell you why. They do not do anything for nothing. But if you are going to get any benefit out of these books, you must work for it, and that is one feature which commends itself to me.

I do not think we can do much with the submerged tenth of humanity. The state should take care of them— isolate them. I wish to help those who help themselves. A great many people in our country are anxious to get into the best society. The best society in the world is a library surrounded by the masters. From the old Greeks who left us so much, down through generation after generation, century after century, the masters of men wait upon you. They are no respecters of persons. The library is a triumph of democracy, open to all; always at home.

It is not only what a library does that you must credit it with; it is what it prevents young men and women from doing if there were no libraries. I get letters every day from grateful parents telling me that the library has opened in their town and that their son is there at nights and brings home his books. They thank me for it, and I ask no other reward.

One of the wisest men that ever lived left on record this truth: "There being education, there can be no distinction of classes." It was Confucius who said that, and if you want to raise your race, as you do, just keep that in mind. You become an educated man, a truly educated man or woman, and you will have no trouble with your white brother of any circle or society. Get education and all is well. I believe what Dr. Abbott said, that the colored race has made more progress in 40 years than any race in the history of the world. Therefore I say from all I know, I am of the positive opinion that this statement is true, and therefore you of the negro race keep on, attend to your lessons, get

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\*Part of address delivered by Mr. Carnegie at the dedication ceremonies.

education, remember that each one of you bears part of the honor of the race wherever he goes, and the day is not far distant when you will take your place in this country with any other race, and you will progress and the white race will progress; you will come to like each other, and you will live on good terms with each other, and the race problem will be no more forever.

#### POSTAL DAIRY LIBRARY

Mr. G. H. BENKENDORF, instructor in the Dairy School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., has established a novel type of travelling library in his postal dairy library, in which is accumulated a large collection of material on the details of dairying. Any one in the United States or in Canada is privileged to borrow from the collection on the payment of five cents. This charge is imposed to cover the cost of postage. The library consists of bulletins, circulars and reports relating to dairying and kindred subjects, and published during the past few years. The material was collected from experiment stations of the United States and Canada, and the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has very generously furnished many valuable documents. A small classified catalog of the library, covering some 60 pages, has been issued. Each bulletin included in the library and represented in the catalog is given a number, and information as to title, author, publisher and date of publication is included. In making requests for loans it is important, therefore, that borrowers should give the number and name of the bulletin.

The primary aim of the library is that of service to buttermakers, cheesemakers and dairymen, and Mr. Benkendorf asks the coöperation of all interested in dairying to ensure success to this scheme of library extension work.

Requests for material come to this postal library from practically every state in the Union, and there has been no difficulty as yet for the library in getting back the books and bulletins from the people. And as the library deals directly with the individual just as mail order houses deal with customers rather than with a merchant in the village, the service is very rapid.

The postal charges are sufficient to cover the expense of the library's maintenance.

#### SOME WORK OF THE LIBRARY WITH BOHEMIANS

THE SLAVIA, a club for the study of Bohemian art, holds its meetings twice a month in the Webster Branch of the New York Public Library. This branch is located

in a congested district of the city, where a large element of the population are either of Bohemian birth, parentage or tradition. The demand for Bohemian books in the neighborhood is met by a collection of 4000 Bohemian books in this branch of the library, and there is one room set apart as the "Foreign room," in which the Bohemians are free to hold their meetings after nine o'clock on the evenings of the Slavia's gatherings.

The club numbers in its membership some active workers devoted to their purpose of perpetuating the ideals and traditions of the Bohemian nation through cultivation of its literature, music and art. Tales of Bohemian folklore translated into English are told at the club's meetings, and essays and studies in Bohemian prose or poetry are read by various members of the club. Bohemian songs and musical compositions are also given. The work given to the club by Mrs. Lilian Mokrejs, who in her simple and human renderings of the old Bohemian devil stories and homely folk tales has done much to preserve Bohemian traditions and stimulate the Bohemian spirit, and of Mr. John Mokrejs, her husband, in his renderings of Bohemian music, should receive special mention in an account of the work of this singularly picturesque and vital little club. Miss Griffin, the librarian of the Webster Branch of the New York Public Library, acting as hostess at the open meetings given now and then by the "Slavia," offers a warm welcome to the guests, who number sometimes as many as 250. Her encouragement has done much for the development of the club, with which she keeps in close touch and which has just finished its third year's work. Artistic exhibits of Bohemian postal cards and posters of peasant embroideries and work of Bohemian artists have been given from time to time at the branch, the work of which well exemplifies the response of the library to the claims of the foreigner.

M. R. H.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

It is proposed to hold a session of the American Library Institute at Mackinac Island in July, in connection with the coming annual conference of the American Library Association, as customary. The exact time of the session (or sessions should there be two) will be determined later, after the A. L. A. program has been more fully outlined.

For the benefit of the Program committee of the Institute, early suggestion of topics to be discussed there are desired by President Botwick. HENRY J. CARR, Secretary.

NOTE.—On going to press a further communication about the Institute has been received, which we print in the NOTES AND QUERIES department of this issue.

### AN OUTLINE OF MACKINAC HISTORY\*

OWING to the strategic importance of the waterway known as the Straits of Mackinac, it has played a considerable part on the stage of Western history. The power holding its shores and islands has been able to command the commerce of the three uppermost members of the Great Lakes chain—Huron, Michigan, and Superior. France, Great Britain, and the United States have each in their turn here maintained forts of importance, not only to guard their frontiers, but to protect their fur trade throughout the great Northwest.

While the name Mackinac† was originally applied by aborigines to the island alone, the term soon extended to the contiguous shores. Thus, in historical documents of the French and British régimes, Mackinac means either the district at large, or, more particularly, the place where the mission or fort of the day was located, and this location differed from period to period.

1. *On the island.* In 1670, it would appear that Father Dablon established upon the Island of Mackinac the Jesuit mission of St. Ignace.

2. *At St. Ignace.* The father wished more room for cornfields for his converts, and probably he found that, in the days of birch-bark canoes, the island was less convenient than the mainland, as a base for his ministrations to the Indians of the neighborhood. In 1671, therefore, he moved to Point St. Ignace, on the north shore of the Straits. Here, for about 40 years, a chapel was maintained by successive Jesuits, whose influence spread among the savages of a wide stretch of wilderness.

From this mission, in the spring of 1673, Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet departed on their famous voyage of discovery, wherein they found the Mississippi river; and here at the Franciscan mission of to-day rest part of the bones of the great missionary.

About 1683 a French fort was established in the neighborhood of the mission, in order to protect the large fur trade of a district which extended from Georgian Bay to the sources of the Mississippi. Around the fort soon developed a small village of habitants and voyageurs, who were dependent on this commerce of the wilderness. The fort was maintained until 1698, when its garrison was withdrawn by order of the government. After the founding of Detroit, in 1701, the inhabitants, and with them the Indians who lived near St. Ignace, almost wholly withdrew to the new center of French influence

in the Northwest. The Jesuits, however, remained at their mission during the greater part of 15 years of isolation.

3. *Near Mackinaw City.* In 1713, the Jesuits of Mackinac were rewarded for their persistence by the reappearance of French soldiery, who built a new Fort Michilimackinac on the south shore of the Straits, not far from the present Mackinaw City (or "Old Mackinaw," as it was long called by the English).‡

As a result of the downfall of New France, this French fort was peacefully surrendered to the British, who eventually abbreviated its name to Fort Mackinac. Here occurred, two years later, the massacre of a large part of the British garrison by Pontiac's warriors, as related by Parkman, and the retreat of the survivors to l'Arbre Croche (near the Harbor Springs of our day).

British troops returned in the autumn of 1764, however, and maintained their garrison in the neighborhood of Mackinaw City until 1781.

4. *Back to the island.* In that year (1781) the British forces removed to Mackinac Island, which they had recently purchased from the Indians. The island lies well within the boundaries of the United States, as established by the treaty with Great Britain in 1783; but it will be remembered by librarians (all of whom are naturally well versed in Western history) that on various pretexts Great Britain retained possession of her old forts on the upper Great Lakes until 1796, when, under Jay's treaty, these were finally handed over to us.

The British then withdrew to St. Joseph's Island, 40 miles to the northeast, which librarians will pass on their way to Sault Ste. Marie. From here, in July, 1812, they descended upon Mackinac Island (beaching their boats at "British Landing," on the northwest shore) and took possession of the American fort. The Americans tried to recapture the place in August, 1814, but were repelled. Fort Holmes, in the rear of the present fort, is named for one of our prominent officers killed in this assault. Under the treaty of Ghent, the island was in 1815 restored to the United States, which has since possessed it.

Whether mainland or island, Mackinac was commercially important only so long as the fur trade remained the principal business of the upper lakes. After 1835, with the inrush of American frontiersmen to the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, this trade with the Indians fast subsided. Since then the fort has been but spasmodically garrisoned, for modern conditions render the Straits of far less strategic importance than in former days.

‡ Note that the name of this town is spelled phonetically, to distinguish it from Mackinac on the island.

\* This sketch was prepared for the use of the *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

† Originally Michilimackinac, an Algonquian term meaning "great turtle," which has reference to the shape of the island. This has been abbreviated to Mackinac, which, despite its spelling, is properly pronounced as if spelled "Mackinaw."

To the historian and the historical novelist, the island and the Straits continue to be of the greatest interest, for the old Creole village and the dashing fur trade of the old régime abounded in picturesque movements. Their stirring annals have furnished many a welcome splash of color to the otherwise somber pages of Western history. But to others than fictionists and annalists this old-time Malta of the upper lakes now means, aside from its physical charms, little more than a port of call for vessels passing her door. As for the tens of thousands of summer tourists, who swarm thither during July and August—the advance guard of whom we shall undoubtedly meet before the close of the conference—they know and care little, I fear, for the significance of Mackinac's history.

R. G. THWAITES.

### READING LIST ON MACKINAC

Bailey, John R. Mackinac, formerly Michilimackinac (Lansing, Mich., Robert Smith Printing Co., 1899). The local guide book, but of slight historical value.

Baird, Elizabeth Thérèse. Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island (Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. 14, pp. 17-64). A charming account of island life from 1812 to 1824, when the American fur trade was at its height.

Brown, Edward Osgood. Two missionary priests at Mackinac; The parish register at Michilimackinac (Chicago, the author, 1889).

Kelton, Dwight H. Annals of Fort Mackinac (latest edition, 1892). Long the local guide book, but badly arranged.

Page, Lorena M. Legendary lore of Mackinac; original poems of Indian legends of Mackinac Island (Cleveland the author, 1901).

Strickland, W. Peter. Old Mackinaw; or, the fortress of the lakes and its surroundings (Philadelphia, James Challen & Son, 1860).

Thwaites, R. G. How George Rogers Clark won the Northwest, and other essays in Western history (Chicago, McClurg, 1903). Chapter IV, "The story of Mackinac."

Thwaites, R. G. Father Marquette (New York, Appleton, 1902). Marquette is the especial hero of the French régime at Mackinac.

Van Fleet, J. A. Old and new Mackinac; with copious extracts from Marquette, Hennepin, Lahontan, Cadillac, Alexander Henry, and others (Ann Arbor, Mich., the author, 1870).

Whitcomb, C. D. A lake tour of picturesque Mackinac. Historical and descriptive (Detroit, the author, 1884).

Williams, Meade C. Early Mackinac; a sketch, historical and descriptive (St. Louis, Buschart Bros., 1901).

### American Library Association

PROGRAM MACKINAC CONFERENCE, JUNE 30-  
JULY 6\*

Thursday, June 30

Forenoon.—Executive board.

Afternoon.—Council.

Evening.—American Library Institute.

Friday, July 1 (Michigan Day)

Forenoon.—National Association State Libraries. 1: Address of welcome, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, Michigan State Library; Response and President's ad-

\* Subject to change.

dress, John E. King, Minnesota State Library; Report of secretary-treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, Wisconsin Historical Library; Committee reports.

—Bibliographical Society. 1: President's address, The present situation as to the origin of printing, Azariah S. Root; The library of Jean Chapelain and its catalog, Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Jr. University; The literature of the fur trade, Lawrence J. Burpee; Reports of committees.

—Special Library Association.

League of Library Commissions. 1: Business meeting devoted to reports of committees, and possibly a revision of the constitution of the League.

11.30 Catalog Section. Business meeting. (No papers.)

Afternoon.—Drive around the island; Five o'clock tea.

Evening.—First General Session.

President's address; Michigan history and legends, Mrs. Henry Hulst; Michigan songs.

Saturday, July 2

Forenoon.—Second General Session.

The paper used in newspapers, Frank P. Hill; Book symposium, conducted by J. I. Wyer, Jr.; Publisher's and critic's view, Wallace Rice.

Afternoon.—Professional Training Section.

The essentials of a good library school, Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public Library; The apprentice class—

(a) In the large library, Miss Jessie Welles, Pittsburgh, Miss Alice Shepard, Springfield, Mass.; in the small library, Miss Grace Rose, Davenport, Iowa, Miss Maude Van Buren, Mankato.

Discussions.

Government documents round table.

American Association Law Libraries. 1:

Agricultural libraries round table. 1:

1. Agricultural libraries and their various activities; 2. Popularizing agricultural literature; (a) The travelling library for farmers, (b) Agricultural collections in public libraries; 3. Relation of the Experiment Station library to the college library; 4. Guide to agricultural literature. Reference books of special interest to agricultural libraries; 5. Instruction of students in the use of agricultural and scientific literature.

Evening.—Children Librarians' Section. 1: Playground movement—illustrated talk.

—College and Reference Section. 1:

Relation of the college library to the public, Dr. W. K. Jewett, librarian University of Nebraska; Relation of the State University library to the other libraries of the state, P. S. Windsor, librarian University of Illinois; Relation of the college library to the public in a college town, W. I. Fletcher, librarian Amherst



College; Student assistants in college libraries; Miss Laura R. Gibbs, Brown University Library.

—League of Library Commissions. II:

1. The farmer, his book and heart, paper by Miss Hcbart, followed by discussion led by Mr. Dudgeon; 2. Possibility of direct service to individual farmers, including the location of travelling libraries through granges, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, rural schools, etc. Paper by Miss Templeton, with discussion led by Mr. Bliss; 3. Cooperation on the part of the Commission with public libraries in efforts to reach the farmer. Paper by Mr. Milam, with discussion led by Miss Tyler.

*Monday, July 4*

*Forenoon.*—American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries.

(Joint sessions)

Special research work in libraries (particularly such libraries as are called upon to give information to public officials, legislative, state and municipal and to lawyers); Discussion to follow by A. J. Small, Iowa State Library, Dr. R. H. Whitten, New York City, Dr. Charles McCarthy, Madison, Wis., C. B. Lester, New York State Library; Foreign law in state libraries, Charles C. Soule, Boston Book Co.

—Agricultural libraries round table. II:

6. Acquisition of agricultural literature by gift, purchase and exchange; 7. Agricultural periodicals—selection and preservation; 8. Classification and arrangement of agricultural literature; 9. Indexing agricultural literature; 10. Permanent organization.

*Afternoon.*—College and Reference Section. II:

Relation of the public library to the college, W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library; How effective is the work of the reference department of a public library, Marilla W. Freeman, Newark Public Library.

If time permits, each session will be closed by an informal round table discussion of subjects of interest to members of the section. Among topics suggested for such discussions are the following: Specialization in college libraries, Relations between the faculty and the library, Accession books, Exchanges.

—Children's Librarians' Section. II:

—Special library association round table. I:

*Evening.*—Library school dinners and reunions—Pratt, Drexel, Western Reserve, Pittsburgh, Illinois.

*Tuesday, July 5*

*Forenoon.*—Third General Session.

Recreation symposium, conducted by Samuel H. Ranck.

*Afternoon.*—National Association State Libraries. III:

The relation of the state library to other libraries in the state, Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library; The making of Pennsylvania libraries, Helen Underwood Price, Pennsylvania State Library; Coordination; The true library policy of the state, Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library; Discussion: Wherein I could improve the law in my state if I were given the opportunity, J. L. Gillis, California State Library; Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library; Address, H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library.

—Special Libraries Association round table. II:

—Trustees' Section.

—Bibliographical Society. II:

A survey of current periodical bibliographies, J. Christian Bay; The present bibliographical status of the modern languages and literature, Prof. Clark S. Northup, Cornell University; Discussion opened by W. N. C. Carlton.

*Evening.*—New York State Library School dinners and reunions.

—Wisconsin Library Association meeting.

*Wednesday, July 6 (Canadian Day)*

*Forenoon.*—Fourth General Session.

Aberdeen Association and floating libraries, L. J. Burpee; Round table on management of small libraries and commission work.

*Afternoon.*—Fifth General Session.

French Canadian literature; Songs of the voyageurs; Indian poetry (Pauline Johnson if possible); Adjournment.

There will be an exhibition of late technical books arranged by E. H. McClelland, technical librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Edward D. Twedell, reference librarian, John Crerar Library; Edward F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR CONFERENCE

(See also special parties (a), (b), (c), below.)

There will be no A. L. A. round-trip rate on the certificate plan authorized for our special use this year.

The regular summer excursion round-trip tickets, all-rail both ways, or via the lake steamers both ways, will be in force all summer, from all points to Mackinac Island, good returning until Oct. 31, and should be used, being cheaper than two single or one-way fares, and from all the central state points cheaper than certificate plan tickets would have been had they been authorized.

Those who intend taking the post-conference trip, or making any side trip which would make return from Mackinac Island unlikely or out of the way, should purchase one-way tickets to Mackinac Island. If agent has only a rate, and will sell tickets only to Mackinaw City and not Mackinac Island, this is across the ferry from the island, and it will cost 50 c. for the boat, which will con-



nect with trains. Tell the conductor on train to arrange to have baggage go on to Mackinac Island direct.

Ten or more persons may, from most points, get the benefit of a reduction on the going trip by travelling on a party ticket. Such parties will be made up from Boston, New York, Detroit, and such other points as are necessary, if sufficient apply to the Travel committee. This of course is only for use by those wishing to buy one way only.

All-rail round-trip excursion tickets from eastern points will be accepted on lake steamers returning, between Mackinac and Buffalo or other lake points, without additional payment except for meals and berths. Therefore those desiring this combination should buy all-rail tickets at the round-trip summer excursion rates. As the sailing dates of steamers from Buffalo west are not very favorable, doubtless the majority of delegates will wish the rail trip going, to save several days' time, and boat returning. (See below: "Return sailing: Official steamer.")

The sailing dates from Buffalo for the going trip are:

Anchor Line steamer *Juniata*, June 26, 2 p.m., arriving at Mackinac Island June 29, at noon.

Northern Steamship Co. steamer *North West*, June 25, 9 p.m., arriving at Mackinac Island June 27, 11 a.m.

Both these boats touch at Cleveland and Detroit.

Your local railroad agents will quote rates and give information where to reserve berths. The Travel committee will only make reservations for the special parties noted below.

Sailing dates from Duluth:

Anchor Line steamer *Tionesta* leaves Duluth June 28, 9 p.m., arriving at Mackinac Island June 30, 3 p.m.

(This is preferable to other lines, on account of return sailing July 6, tickets being good for return only on line of going trip.)

Northern Steamship Co. steamer *North West* leaves Duluth June 28, 11.30 p.m., arriving at Mackinac Island June 30, 3.30 p.m.

Return sailing July 11.

*Return sailing from Mackinac Island, east*

The official A. L. A. steamer, Northern S. S. Co., *North West*, leaves Mackinac Island, July 7, 4.45 p.m.

Due to arrive at Detroit, July 8, 11.15 a.m.

Cleveland, July 8, 6.15 p.m.

Buffalo, July 9, 6.00 a.m.

As the best round-trip for eastern delegates is that going all-rail (or rail to Detroit, and Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer from Detroit to Mackinac Island, with special New York and New England parties), and returning through the lakes by the Northern S. S. Co. steamer *North West*, sailing from Mackinac Island July 7, 4.45 p.m., staterooms on that steamer east are re-

served for members of the conference. All-rail round trip excursion tickets should be bought reading for return via Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit and Buffalo, and these tickets will be accepted without extra charge for transportation on this steamer to Detroit or Cleveland or Buffalo.

Berths and staterooms on this steamer returning may be secured before June 15 by sending amount to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, specifying to what destination you wish berth and suggesting choice of room-mate.

	Staterooms and berths		
	Inside.		*Outside.
	Berth.	Stateroom.	Berth. Stateroom
Mackinac Island to Detroit:			
Upper ....	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$2.00 \$4.50
Lower ....	2.00		2.50
— Cleveland:			
Upper ....	2.00	4.50	2.50 5.50
Lower ....	2.50		3.00
— Buffalo:			
Upper ....	3.00	7.00	4.00 9.00
Lower ....	4.00		5.00

\* The outside rooms have double lower berth, and will accommodate three persons if three request it.

*Other return sailings east*

Anchor Line steamer *Octorara*

(one of their smaller boats)

leaves Mackinac Island, July 8, 5.00 p.m.

Due to arrive at Detroit, July 9, 3.00 p.m.

— Cleveland, July 9, 11.30 p.m.

— Buffalo, July 10, 1.00 p.m.

Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer leaves

Mackinac Island, July 7, 3.00 p.m.

Due to arrive at Detroit, July 8, 3.00 p.m.

— Toledo, July 8, 8.30 p.m.

*Return sailings west*

Anchor Line steamer *Tionesta* leaves Mackinac Island, July 6, noon

Due to arrive at Duluth, July 8, 8.00 a.m.

Northern Steamship Co.

steamer *North West* leaves

Mackinac Island, July 11, 11.30 a.m.

Due to arrive at Duluth, July 12, 8.00 p.m.

*Return Chicago*

Goodrich Transit Co. steamer

leaves Mackinac Island, July 7, 8.00 a.m.

*Cost of transportation to Mackinac Island*

From	All-rail round-trip excursion rates.	
	*Buffalo	
*Philadelphia	19.10	35.60
*Baltimore	35.60	35.60
*Washington	35.60	35.60
*Pittsburgh via Detroit	19.40	14.10
Cleveland	14.10	18.00
Cincinnati	18.00	16.75
Indianapolis	16.75	20.60
Louisville	20.60	21.80
St. Louis	21.80	28.10
Nashville	28.10	37.55
Atlanta	37.55	26.80
Kansas City, Mo.	26.80	31.80
Omaha	31.80	25.80
Des Moines	25.80	8.30
Lansing	8.30	19.50
Duluth via boat, Northern S. S. Co., transportation only.	19.50	
Duluth via boat, Anchor Line including meals and berth.	34.00	

Minneapolis and St. Paul, via boat from Duluth, add \$3 each way to the Duluth-Mackinac Island rates.

\* As doubtless many from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and regions near these three centers, will desire to return via the Great Lakes, we advise their purchasing round-trip all-rail excursion tickets via Philadelphia and Buffalo over the Lehigh Valley and Michigan Central lines. Should a sufficient number notify Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, before June 15, of their intention to travel via Buffalo to Detroit, and there take the boat with the New York party, a Pullman will be provided to run through to Detroit without change, leaving Philadelphia about noon, and Buffalo about 11 p.m., June 28. This will also accommodate any desiring to join from Buffalo. Rail tickets are good on the boat from Detroit. Baggage should be checked through to Mackinac Island.

#### Special parties travelling together

As usual, personally conducted parties will be made up from several points, for those who like to travel together.

Application for place on these parties should be made before June 15 to member of Travel committee in charge (see below), with deposit to cover Pullman and steamer berths.

Tickets for transportation, either one way or for round trip, should be purchased of local ticket agent. Those wishing to purchase one way only, and to share in the party-of-ten rates, should as soon as possible communicate with conductor of party, so that he may have ample time to complete the required number and receive the amount.

#### (a) New England party and Detroit party.—

(In charge of Mr. F. W. Faxon, to whom deposit covering Pullman berth and steamer stateroom berth should be sent before June 15, and as soon as possible.)

This party will leave Boston, South Station, in special Pullman cars, at 2 p.m. Tuesday, June 28, via Boston & Albany, New York Central, and Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit, where steamer of Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. will be taken on Wednesday, June 29, at 9.30 a.m., due to arrive at Mackinac Island June 30 at noon. This gives the party the beautiful sail past Belle Isle, through the St. Clair Lake and river, and the whole length of Lake Huron.

This party will join the New York party at Albany. (See (b) below.)

It is expected that many from the middle west and south will join these parties at Detroit (or at Toledo), and thus travel together to the meeting place.

For places in this party from New England and Detroit, send money for Pullman berth and steamer stateroom berth to F. W. Faxon, who will assign berths.

Purchase excursion round-trip all-rail tickets of your railway ticket agents. If one-way ticket is desired write Mr. Faxon concerning the party-of-ten reduced rate. Check baggage through to Mackinac Island. Please note that all-rail tickets are good on the steamer from Detroit, and will be accepted returning on steamer to Buffalo, etc.

#### Itinerary

(When summer time-tables are published verify the leaving times of this train.)

Leave Boston (Boston & Albany, Train no. 17)..... June 28, 2.00 p.m.  
Worcester " " 3.11 "  
Springfield " " 4.40 "  
Albany (N. Y. Central).... " 7.57 "  
Arrive Detroit (Michigan Central) June 29, 8.15 a.m.  
Leave Detroit (Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.)..... " 9.30 "  
Arrive Mackinac Island " June 30 noon.

Transportation to Mackinac Island with special party:

	One way.	With party of ten, one way.	Round-trip excursion ticket.	* Pullman plus steamer berths.
From Boston .....	\$21.50	\$18.85	\$37.60	\$5.75
Worcester ..	20.85	.....	36.50	5.75
Springfield ..	19.75	.....	34.70	5.45
Detroit .....	4.50	4.00	8.00	1.25

Rates from other points on application.

Meals *a la carte* on train; 75 c. on steamer.

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer leaves Toledo June 28, 4 p.m. Persons wishing to join at Toledo will make their own reservations. It leaves Detroit June 29, 9.30 a.m., and all wishing to join the special parties there will send money for berth (specifying choice of room-mate) to F. W. Faxon, 81 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass.

\* Staterooms have double lower and single upper berths, and three persons may occupy one room (\$2.50), though only two will be assigned without special request. State preference for room-mate when saving deposit.

(b) New York party.— (In charge of Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., to whom deposit covering Pullman and steamer berths should be sent before June 15, and as soon as possible.)

This party will leave New York City, Grand Central Station, in special Pullmans, Tuesday, June 28, at 4.30 p.m., joining the Boston party at Albany at 7.57 (see (a) above), reaching Detroit June 29, 8.15 a.m., where transfer will be made to steamer for Mackinac Island, sailing at 9.30 a.m., due at the island June 30 at noon.

#### Itinerary

(Verify leaving times of this train when summer time-tables are published.)

Leave New York City (N. Y. Central, Train no. 17)..... June 28, 4.30 p.m.  
Albany (joining the New England party)..... " 7.57 "  
Utica (N. Y. Central)..... " 10.15 "  
Syracuse " " 11.45 "  
Buffalo (Michigan Central) June 29, 3.25 a.m.  
Arrive Detroit..... " 8.15 "  
Leave Detroit (D. & C. Nav. Co.) " 9.30 "  
Arrive Mackinac Island..... June 30, noon.

Transportation,	One way.	With party of ten, one way.	* Round-trip excursion.	§ Pullman, plus steamer berths.
From New York...	\$20.80	\$17.50	\$35.60	\$4.75
Albany .....	17.65	.....	30.60	4.75
Syracuse .....	14.83	.....	24.80	3.75
Buffalo .....	11.85	.....	19.10	3.25

Meals *a la carte* on train; 75 c. on steamer.

\* All-rail tickets are good from Detroit on steamer (but 25 c. transfer on bus in Detroit is not included), and returning will be accepted on steamer to Buffalo and other points.

† Staterooms on steamer have double lower and single upper berths, and two persons only will be assigned to a room. Rooms will accommodate three persons if three request it (\$2.50). State preference of room-mate when remitting.

Purchase round-trip or one-way tickets of local railway agent, except: Those from New York City and vicinity taking post-conference trip, or not desiring to return from Mackinac Island, should at once write to Mr. Brown and apply for the party-of-ten ticket, so that he can know whether the required number can be secured or not, and so advise applicants. Check baggage through to Mackinac Island.

(c) *Chicago and middle western party.*—(In charge of Mr. J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., to whom applications for berths should be made before June 15.)

This party will travel to Mackinac Island, via the Goodrich Transit Co. steamer *Arizona*, leaving Chicago Wednesday, June 29, at 10 a.m., and Milwaukee at 5 p.m., due to arrive at Mackinac Island Thursday, June 30, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Goodrich Transit Co. will place its handsome new steamship *Arizona* at the disposal of the party from Chicago and Milwaukee. The only stop will be Milwaukee, and the trip will take from 22 to 24 hours, making a beautiful ride up Lake Michigan along the Wisconsin shore. This special steamer can be secured only if 160 persons signify their intention of going to Mackinac Island by boat. If the weather is pleasant, as may be confidently expected at that season of the year, it will be by far the most comfortable way of travelling. Those interested in the boat trip should notify Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, of their intention. All applications accompanied by a deposit of \$5 must be made to Mr. Phelan before June 15.

Persons purchasing round trip tickets from Chicago or Milwaukee, who decide afterwards to return another way, or to join the post-conference party, may arrange to do so at the conference, by surrendering return coupon, which will be redeemed for \$8.

Those from points south and west of Chicago or Milwaukee, desiring to go by special steamer from Chicago, should purchase tickets via the Goodrich Transit Co. to Mackinac Island, as all-rail tickets will not be good on the boat.

Persons wishing to go by railroad from Chicago can go by the Michigan Central to Kalamazoo, thence by Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad to Mackinac Island. Trains leave Chicago at 6.25 p.m., Wednesday, June 29, and arrive at the island at 8.30 a.m., Thursday, June 30. Twenty persons going by rail will be provided by special sleeper. Seventy or more will warrant a special train. Applications for reservations on this train may be made to Mr. Phelan.

#### Rates of fare

Goodrich Transit Co., special steamer *Arizona*  
Round trip, including meals and berth..... \$18.50  
One way, including meals and berth..... 10.00  
*All-rail*  
Round trip, via Michigan Cent. & G. R. & I. \$11.50  
One way..... 8.50  
Berths, \$2.50 each way.  
Meals extra, a la carte.

During the week of convention an all-day trip (probably for Sunday, July 3) will be arranged for a visit to Les Cheneaux Islands. Particulars will be posted at the Hotel Grand.

#### POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

*North Channel of Lake Huron—Temagami Lake—Ontario Forest Reserve—Toronto*  
(This trip limited to not less than 20 nor more than 75. Deposit of \$5 required before June 15.)

Those who were members of the post-conference from Niagara Falls will remember what a delightful Canadian trip we had to Muskoka Lakes. This year another such charming region, only recently opened to comfortable travel, is available; a crystal-clear lake, 300 miles north of Toronto, situated in a national forest reserve, and about 1000 feet above sea level. "Imagine 4000 square miles of stately pines of virgin growth, and in the heart of this forest a lake so extensive, so varied in outline, that its high and rocky shores extend for over 2000 miles; its surface broken by nearly 1500 islands of all sizes and shapes." Upon this lake, which is perhaps best described as a large assembly of bays, arms and waterways, rather than any broad reach of water, there plies a fleet of steamers by which connection is had from the railway station to Temagami Inn (a picturesque hotel built of pine logs, with accommodations for about 100 guests), on a large island some 16 miles from the railroad. These steamers are also available for trips to other parts of this straggling, many-armed lake. No firearms are allowed in the reservation, and therefore the game are very tame; the fishing is unsurpassed. There are interesting historic spots also, such as the Hudson Bay Company's post on Bear Island, long an Indian rendezvous and trading place, where now is a little Indian settlement.

During a four or five days' stay at Temagami Inn a side trip will be made to Cobalt, that newly-discovered silver country. Such places are always most interesting to visit, as those of the A. L. A. will testify who went to Cripple Creek for a day on our Colorado trip.

In further praise of Temagami, let us quote from a letter of a New York clergyman: "Your party will have a great treat. The region of Temagami is one of the most beautiful in this country, densely wooded, with no destruction of the forests. The lake presents a picture of varied scenery—mountains and hills, and every conceivable combination of woods and water. Many rapid streams flow into Temagami. The coloring

of the landscape is beyond description. As to the accommodations, let me say I have met many women who have made the trip and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. As to the flies and mosquitoes, they are gone by the time you will get there."

Quoting from a letter from a lady, we may add: "The fare was excellent, the life of the place delightful. The latent hankering we all have after primitive life may surely be satisfied here. Entering the hotel there is a great room, its floors covered with bearskins, and a fire on the great hearth. Outside wide stretches of cleared land, beyond, woods almost impassable except for a few trails. It is the region of flannel shirt waists, sweaters and caps. Temagami is no place for people who only care for dress and society."

*Post-conference trip. Summary of travel*

*Thursday, July 7, 2.30 p.m.,* leave Mackinac Island on steamer *Majestic*, the newest and best boat of the Northern Navigation Co. on Georgian Bay route. The course is north toward the Sault Ste. Marie, and thence along the north shore of North Channel of Lake Huron to Cutler, Ont.

*Friday, July 8, noon,* arrive at Cutler, and take afternoon train for North Bay, arriving there at about 8 p.m. (Supper on dining car, *a la carte*, not included in price of trip.) Queen's Hotel, North Bay, for the night.

*Saturday, July 9,* leave North Bay in the morning via the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. (Breakfast on train, *a la carte*, not included in price of trip.) Arrive at Temagami Station, where transfer will be made to the lake steamer for the morning sail to Temagami Inn for lunch.

*Saturday, July 9, to Wednesday, July 13,* Temagami Inn. (Mail daily. Address Temagami Inn, Temagami Island, Ontario. Important telegrams are promptly forwarded from Temagami Station.) On one of these days an all-day trip will be made to Cobalt, which is 30 miles beyond Temagami Station. Cost of this trip, including meals, \$4.50. Another specially attractive trip may be made all the way by steamer to Lady Evelyn Lake, cost \$1.50. These amounts are not included in price of the post-conference trip.

*Wednesday, July 13,* leave Temagami Inn, taking sleeper for Toronto.

*Thursday, July 14,* arrive Queens Hotel, Toronto, for breakfast, and stay over night. Party disbands Friday morning, July 15. The Queens is the charming, roomy hotel so delightfully English in its atmosphere that we have before made our headquarters when in this city. New public library to see.

Cost of this trip from Mackinac Island to Temagami Inn and back to Toronto, as summarized above, \$44.75. This includes transportation, berths, hotels (two in a room), transfers of passenger and one trunk, Pullman berth, and all meals except two *a la carte* dining-car meals.

Baggage will be available on steamer between Mackinac Island and Cutler, Ont., and at Temagami Inn; also at Queens Hotel at Toronto if specially requested.

For room alone at hotels on this trip add \$3.50; for more than one trunk or piece of checked baggage, add 75 c.

This trip will be made under the personal direction of Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman A. L. A. Travel committee, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$5 for place in party should be sent him as soon as possible, or not later than June 15, the rest of the amount to be paid him at Mackinac Island. Descriptive folders of Temagami may be had on application. Warm wraps will be needed evenings and on steamers, though the days in this northern region may be quite warm.

Those intending to take this trip should purchase one-way tickets to Mackinac Island, or join one of the announced parties of ten or more travelling on one special ticket.

The cost of transportation from Toronto to Buffalo is \$3.10; to New York City, \$10.55, sleeper berth \$2.50; to Boston, \$12.50, sleeper berth \$3.

BRUSSELS TRIP

Special party in charge of the Bureau of University Travel sails from New York on Aug. 6 on Red Star steamer *Vaderland*. Returning arrives at New York Sept. 19. Cost of special trip, including everything except fees on steamer, \$385, and covering Antwerp, a week in Paris, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, a week in Brussels during the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Cologne, the Rhine, Heidelberg, Oberammergau Passion Play, Switzerland—Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne—Strasbourg.

Places in this party may still be secured. About 40 librarians and friends are now booked.

Portions of this tour may be omitted if desired and refund had to cover.

Passage only may be engaged for the going trip.

Apply at once for all particulars to the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass. Miss Katharine L. Swift is the A. L. A. member of Travel committee. Address care the Bureau.

REPORT UPON LOSSES FROM THE ASSOCIATION  
BY DEATH \*

The Association has to record three very serious losses from its membership in the death of Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, March 29, 1909; of

\* At the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council a committee was appointed to report upon the deaths of Dr. Canfield, Misses Kroeger and Sargent. The report was submitted as here given.

Miss Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel Institute and director of its Library School, Oct. 31, 1909, and of Miss Mary E. Sargent, librarian of the Medford Public Library, on Dec. 20, 1909.

DR. JAMES HULME CANFIELD was graduated from Williams College in 1868. After the trial of various lines of work, he became definitely an educator and rose to the presidency of the University of Nebraska and then to that of the University of Ohio. He entered the field of the library soon after the completion of the new library of Columbia University, in 1899, assuming the librarianship of the University, an office which he held until his death.

He retained always his position and rank among educators, and was in demand all over the country as a speaker on subjects of educational and civic importance. His interest in the library arose from his belief in it as a factor in education and culture, and with this point in view he was always ready in its service, as in the service of all humanitarian and civilizing movements. Indeed, his premature breakdown (for he was only 62 years of age at his death) was perhaps owing to the constant drain on his vitality made by travelling and speaking in all good causes. Author of several books on education, and member of many learned societies, he was quite without affectation and as glad to assist the individual or the humble cause as to figure in prominent works or on occasions of greater dignity. His interest in the affairs of the Association was keen, and his services to it out of all proportion to the length of his membership. Genial and quick of wit, he was popular with all classes of persons, and especially endeared to those who served under him. The cause of education, including that of libraries, has lost severely by his death.

MISS KROEGER'S connection with the profession dates from the year 1883, when she became an assistant in the St. Louis Public Library, then the Public School Library. Inspired with a desire for further knowledge—always an impelling consideration with her—she attended the New York Library School, from which she graduated in two years. Immediately after, in 1891, she was called to Drexel Institute to organize a Library School, and as librarian and director she remained there until her death. Miss Kroeger was essentially a worker, inheriting from the German side of her ancestry the passion for thoroughness and accuracy characteristic of that race.

For a number of years she was appointed on the committees of this Association, being elected also to its Council. Wherever she was appointed to serve, she served with all her ability and all her interest. Her contributions to the cause of good cataloging were most valuable, and in the preparation

of her "Guide to reference books" and "Aids in book selection" she made the librarian of every town and village and every library school student her debtor.

To all appearances she had many years of usefulness before her, which deepens the tragedy of her unexpected death.

MISS SARGENT had been a member of the Association from its first year, and a librarian for four years preceding that date. For the Medford Library, which she conducted from 1891 to within a year of her death, she made a reputation of liberality of management, good book selection, and good administration.

In 1904 she conducted the Maine Summer Library School. She was in sympathy with all that was progressive in the library movement, at the same time representing in her own personality the charm of culture and of the ideals that are sometimes erroneously called old-fashioned; erroneously, for they are never out of date but are the best ideals of all periods. Her interests were by no means confined to her profession. She was a member of various clubs and societies, and the first American whose work in design was published in the *London Art Journal*. She edited and supplemented her brother's compilation, "Reading for the young," and contributed papers to several professional periodicals. During the last year of her life, in spite of illness and suffering, her thoughts were especially busy with plans for a recreation-center for the boys of Medford, a class of the community with which she was always in strong sympathy.

Frequently in attendance on library meetings, national and local, she had made many friends among her colleagues, and perhaps there was no one in the Association to whom the rising generation of women librarians could better be pointed as a model of what the town librarian should be.

(Signed) MARY W. PLUMMER.  
WM. C. LANE.  
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.

## State Library Associations

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 15th annual meeting of the Association was held in Long Beach, April 25-27, 1910. About 250 people were in attendance, representing 53 of the 117 public libraries and 14 other libraries of the state and six libraries outside of the state.

The meeting was preceded by a two weeks' Library Institute, beginning April 11. Two courses of instruction were offered, one on reference work and book selection, given by Anna McC. Beckley and Gertrude E. Darlow of the Los Angeles Public Library, and one on Cataloging and classification, given by Mary L. Sutliff, Bertha Kumli, and Sarah S. Oddie, of the State Library. The classes



were held in the Long Beach Public Library. Miss Victoria Ellis and her staff gave assistance in every possible way, and nearly 50 students were in attendance. While the majority were from the southern part of the state, there were delegates from several of the northern libraries. Besides the regular lectures, the students had the pleasure of listening to talks by Everett T. Tomlinson and Joseph F. Daniels.

The first session of the meeting was held on the afternoon of April 25 in the parlor of the Hotel Virginia, which was headquarters. In the absence of the mayor the address of welcome was made by Mr. G. M. Roe, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Long Beach Public Library. The response was made by President J. L. Gillis, who afterward read his annual report. The growth of the Association during the year has been steady and the work gratifying. The president urged that each member, in order to secure the best results from his membership, should attend at least one district meeting and the annual meeting. The report of the Committee on cooperation among libraries was opened by the chairman, Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys. The subcommittees' reports were as follows: Periodical purchase and exchange, Miss N. M. Russ; Book selection and buying and inter-library loans, Lauren W. Ripley; Binding and other workroom problems, Kirke H. Field; Bibliographic work, Miss Eudora Garoutte. Miss Garoutte reported that the index to California periodicals was nearly completed, and submitted various plans for printing and distribution.

In the absence of Ulrich Graff, of the University of California Library, a synopsis of his exhaustive paper, "The typewriter, a study," was read by Joseph C. Rowell.

The session of Tuesday morning was given up to "The golden land of dreams: a book symposium," conducted by Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys. Mr. Rowell in his paper, "A retrospect of reading," gave reminiscences of his reading in childhood and youth. Miss Anna Meeker, trustee of the Pasadena Public Library, talked of "Favorite books," and brief reviews were given as follows: Poems of Arthur Symonds, Miss Gertrude Darlow, Los Angeles Public Library; "The desert," by John C. Van Dyke, Harold Bell Wright, Redlands; "Lavengro," by George Borrow, Miss Anna McC. Beckley, Los Angeles Public Library; "Leaves of grass," by Walt Whitman, Frederick Baker, trustee Long Beach Public Library; "Diary of Samuel Pepys," Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, Pomona Public Library; "Holland and its people," by Edmondo de Amicis, Miss Elinor J. Sturges, San Francisco Public Library; "The old town," by Jacob Riis, Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College; "The cloister and the hearth," by Charles Reade, Miss Jeanette E. McFadden, Santa

Ana Public Library; "Fairy tales," by Hans Christian Andersen, Miss Alice Calhoun Haines, Pasadena.

The afternoon session of April 26 was presided over by Charles S. Greene. The Nominating committee presented the following ticket: president, Lauren W. Ripley, Sacramento Public Library; vice-president, Mrs. Frances B. Linn, Santa Barbara Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mabel G. Huntley, Sacramento Public Library. There were no other nominations, and the ticket as presented was at a later session unanimously elected.

The reports of the secretary-treasurer and of the Auditing committee were read and accepted. The receipts during the year were \$806.62 and expenditures \$432.21, leaving a balance on hand of \$374.41.

The main topic of the afternoon was county libraries. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer of the State Library, gave an account of progress during the year. Work was begun last November, and since that time two organizers from the State Library have been in the field. Twenty-five counties were visited and many meetings addressed. In addition to this the state librarian and the assistant librarian attended several meetings and made addresses. The object of the work of the first two months was investigation of the needs of the various counties and to present the county library plan to the people of the state. With the new year the definite work of introducing the county library system was begun. Of the five counties approached four have adopted the county systems, and over 50 stations have been started. It was found that the section in the bill relating to elections was inoperative, and the counties are now working under section 12, which provides for a contract with the supervisors.

Mr. Lauren W. Ripley gave an account of the work in Sacramento county. Twelve stations and reading rooms have been established, and only lack of funds prevents the starting of the many new stations for which there is a demand.

State Librarian Gillis then spoke on the proposed new county library law. He said he was not the originator of the county library plan, nor was he wedded to any particular method. It was his desire to secure the passage of a law that would be sufficiently flexible to meet the varying needs of the different counties, that would be acceptable to all the people of the state, and that would produce the best results. He realized the crudeness of the present law, which was drafted before any one knew exactly what was wanted and which had suffered from various amendments in its passage through the legislature. The proposed new law is to apply to all territory outside of the municipalities, but provision is made permitting the municipalities under certain conditions to par-



ticipate in the county library system. The supervisors are authorized to put the law into effect, but if they do not, they must on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters either put it into effect or call an election. Mr. Gillis favored putting the control of the county libraries directly under the Board of Supervisors. It is impossible to have an effective county library without money and the supervisors are the men who have control of county affairs and can command county funds. The supervisors would be much more likely to take an interest in the county library and in its proper management than would a separate board. Direct management by the supervisors would be in line with the commission form of government which is producing such good results throughout the country. Mr. Gillis advocated a state board of library examiners, consisting of the state librarian, the superintendent of public instruction and three members appointed by the governor. This board should determine the qualifications of the county librarian, upon whom so much of the success or failure of the plan would depend.

The next speaker was Judge M. T. Owens, trustee of the Whittier Public Library, who opened the discussion. Judge Owens had been opposed to the present law because of its effect upon city libraries, but said he saw no reason why a good law could not be framed. He disagreed with Mr. Gillis in thinking the Board of Supervisors the best place of control of the county libraries. In his opinion it was the worst. He advocated a separate board, and thought that women should be eligible for membership. Judge Owens said he was in sympathy with the general movement and thought that a good system could be worked out.

Mr. Gillis said that Judge Owens' idea of having women on the county library board appealed to him. After some further discussion the general session adjourned and the meeting of the Trustees' Section was held.

In the absence of the officers of the Trustees' Section Judge Owens was elected chairman of the meeting and Miss Anna L. Meeker, of Pasadena, secretary. A paper by H. L. Carnahan, of Riverside, on "Library publicity," was read by Mr. Greene.

The Wednesday morning session was opened by the report of the Committee on library training, read by the chairman, J. L. Gillis, and supplemented by a report on library training in educational institutions of the United States by Miss Susan T. Smith. The regular committee reports were then read, and were followed by a paper on "Music in libraries," by T. J. Irwin.

An unusually large audience attended the closing session of Wednesday afternoon. After the election of officers George Watson Cole read an interesting paper on the iconography of California missions. During his

stay in California Mr. Cole has made a collection of over 1000 post-cards of California missions, many of which he had on exhibition at the meeting. Rev. Henry Kendall Booth, of Long Beach, then read a valuable bibliographic paper on "A layman's Biblical library." Charles F. Lummis, formerly librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, read several of his poems. Harold Bell Wright read a chapter from "The calling of Dan Matthews," and Mrs. Elizabeth Grinnell gave one of her delightful bird stories, illustrated by lantern slides. Among the resolutions offered by the Resolutions committee and adopted by the Association were the following:

*Resolved*, That we repeat our invitation heretofore extended to the American Library Association to hold its next session in the state of California. Our profession is just beginning in this state to receive a just recognition as one requiring standards similar to those required of teachers, and a visit from the distinguished leaders of the profession that such a session would bring will be of great value to us, and, we believe, pleasant and profitable to the American Library Association as well.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly desire the establishment in this state of a library training school of high grade, and urge on the next legislature of California the passage of a bill making provision for one. This, we believe, is in harmony with California's settled policy of giving her children the opportunity of learning all worthy things without leaving her borders.

*Resolved*, That we further urge on the legislature the necessity of passing a bill providing for the libraries of high schools, extending to them the enlightened policy that has provided for libraries in all other institutions of learning.

*Resolved*, That we ask further of the legislature the passage of a bill amending the county library law in such manner as to make it effective in permitting the extension of library privileges to all the people of the state. We believe that this can and should be done without interfering in any way with libraries already established and maintained as a matter of local pride and self-government.

ALICE J. HAINES, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The April meeting of the Association was held on the 20th of that month, and partook of the nature of a round table. The topic for the evening was, "The telephone in library work, its use and abuse." Miss R. L. Adsit, of the Washington Public Library, led the discussion, and called attention to the policy of that library of encouraging greater outside use of the telephone, which is at present mostly used by the schools, clubs and newspapers of that city. The calls are usually questions about pronunciations, current topics, verification of dates, books for debate, etc. Books cannot be renewed over the telephone, however. Miss Bessie N. E. Besselevre, of the Library of Congress, described the blanks used in the reading room of this library, on which are recorded the time of the call, name of the one receiving it, and when and by whom it is answered. A general discussion of the question followed, in which most of those present took part.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary*.

## OKLAHOMA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association held its third annual meeting in Oklahoma City, May 5-6, in the Carnegie Library. At the first session on Thursday afternoon, May 5, the address of welcome was given by Mayor Henry M. Scales. Mr. F. C. Jacoby spoke on "The place of the library in high school education," and was followed by papers on "Coöperation between libraries of the state and government documents depository," by Miss Cora Miltimore; "Binding and repairing," by F. W. Figg; "Intelligent use of the library," by Mrs. J. C. Thompson; "Local historical section in the library," by J. B. Thoburn, and "Librarian's point of view toward the schools," by Mrs. Bertha McBride. At the evening session Mrs. O. P. Gibson spoke on "The club woman and the library," and Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, read an address upon "Companionship of books." After the evening session there was a reception of visitors.

On Friday morning, May 6, a business meeting was held. After the roll call followed the minutes of the 1909 meeting, and reports of committees. Election of officers was as follows: president, Miss Edith Allen Phelps; 1st vice-president, Mrs. I. N. Croon; 2d vice-president, Mrs. N. M. Carter; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha McBride; secretary, Mrs. M. W. Quigley. Chickasha was selected as the place for the annual meeting of the Association in 1911. The establishment of a state library commission is a matter under serious consideration by the Association. Dr. Bostwick urged the Association to influence the legislature to pass a bill providing for the commission. The new president was given authority to appoint a committee later to take up this matter. A luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce and an automobile ride closed the program of the day.

## TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Texas Library Association held its eighth annual meeting at the Lyceum and Carnegie Library of Houston, May 3 to 5.

Mr. P. W. Horn, superintendent of the city schools of Houston, and trustee of the library, opened the session at 9 a.m., May 3, with an address of welcome to the delegates. The president, Mr. Benjamin Wyche, of San Antonio, then delivered his annual address, in which, after briefly reviewing the work of the Association, he stressed the value of library advertising and made many excellent suggestions as to the ways and means of interesting the public. Greetings from the A. L. A. were presented by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of Chicago. He was followed by Mrs. J. R. Ferrell, a trustee of the Waco Public Library, who discussed The ideal board of trustees.

The afternoon session was devoted to work

with the children. The round table was ably conducted by Mrs. C. M. Houston, of the Public Library of Corsicana. Reference work with children was the topic of an interesting address by Miss Martha Schnitzer, of Houston. Miss Snodgrass, of San Antonio, gave an excellent talk on the importance of the story hour. Miss Peck, of the Houston public schools, discussed the Relation of the school to the library. Mr. Carl Hartman, of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville, then submitted a tentative list for a \$50 library for rural schools.

The third session was held at 8 p.m., when an instructive address on the Library as a civic center was delivered by Mr. Hadley. Mr. Winkler, of the State Library, briefly outlined the work of the Texas Library Commission for the past year. He further told what the commission hopes to accomplish in the future. Mrs. B. W. Lewis of Paris, gave an interesting description of the travelling libraries sent out by the women's clubs.

The fourth session met at 9 a.m. Wednesday. The first paper was read by Mrs. Charles Scheuber, of the Fort Worth Public Library, on What libraries can do to foster a knowledge of art. Mr. N. L. Goodrich, of the University of Texas Library, spoke next on Public documents. He gave a brief sketch of the distribution of documents, told of the recent changes made by the Superintendent of Documents, and made suggestions as to how to use them. Mr. Goodrich was followed by Mrs. E. E. Witt, of Baylor University, Waco, who gave an account of the college librarian's problems.

The fifth session was called to order at 2:30 p.m. Two of the librarians on the program for papers were unable to be present, Mr. Frank C. Patton, who was to have discussed Library lecture courses, and Miss Maud Durlin, to whom was assigned Library hours. Unnecessary routine work was discussed by Miss Gertrude Matthews, of Waco. Following Miss Matthews, Mr. E. W. Winkler made a brief talk on the value of uniform statistics, and submitted forms to be adopted by the Library Commission. Mrs. B. W. Lewis, of Paris, read a report from the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Reports of the treasurer and committees followed. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: president, Miss Julia Ideson, Houston; 1st vice-president, E. W. Winkler, state librarian, Austin; 2d vice-president, Mrs. B. W. Lewis, Paris; secretary, Mrs. C. M. Houston, Corsicana; treasurer, Miss Irene D. Galloway, Waxahachie.

The trustees of the Houston Library gave an automobile ride over the city and tea at the Country Club, Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry entertained with a lawn party and puppet show. Thursday was spent in Galveston.

KATHERINE SEARCY, *Secretary pro tem.*

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting was held at the Oak Park Public Library Thursday evening, May 12. The meeting was preceded by dinner, at which 100 members and friends were present.

The annual reports of officers and committees showed that the club was in a flourishing condition. During the year 118 new members have been added and 18 withdrawn, making a present membership of 235. With all bills paid there was a balance of over \$65 in the treasury.

The club has stood responsible for the furnishing of the new A. L. A. headquarters, and through the efforts of Miss Ahern \$666.50 was raised for this purpose.

The entire year, under the guidance of Miss Caroline L. Elliott, president, has been marked by unusual coöperation and cordiality, which cannot fail to be of lasting advantage to library conditions in Chicago.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry Library; 1st vice-president, E. D. Twedell, John Crerar Library, Chicago; 2d vice-president, J. H. Warder, Western Society of Engineers; secretary, Miss Jessie T. Woodford, Chicago Public Library; treasurer, Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

After the business meeting the following interesting program was enjoyed: Group of songs, by Mr. Elmo Hammond; Miss Alcott's farce, "Bianca," given by the Misses Helen and Ruth Bagley, and a final group of songs by Mrs. Ida B. Hinshaw.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary*.

### KANSAS FIRST LIBRARY CLUB

The First Library Club of Kansas held its third annual meeting at Salina, Kansas.

The meeting was held in the reading-room of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Delia E. Brown, of the Salina Public Library. A report of different libraries was then presented. The next feature of the meeting was the reading of letters from members who were unable to attend, and also one from Miss Marian Glenn, formerly of the Junction City Public Library, but whose duties have called her to a larger field of work. She is now an assistant in the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, and as her work there lay among the Bohemians in one of the branch libraries her talk about this line of work was instructive and interesting.

Mrs. Delia E. Brown was elected president and Miss Ada E. Hendry, of the McPherson (Kan.) Public Library, secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

ADA E. HENDRY, *Secretary*.

### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held Thursday, April 21, 1910, at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Miss J. F. Hume, president, in the chair.

Miss Hume, in opening the meeting, spoke of an important committee which had been appointed, at the request of the Executive committee, to consider the future policy and possible changed activity of the club, and stated that this committee would report at the May meeting of the club.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. E. F. Stevens, president; Miss Harriot E. Hassler, vice-president; Miss Mary W. Allen, secretary; Miss Mary V. Wallis, treasurer.

The afternoon's program consisted of a paper by Mr. William Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, on the "Coöperation of library clubs," followed by an informal discussion. Mr. Johnston spoke of the coöperation of clubs as the friendly spirit of coöperation of individual librarians carried over into club activity.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Frank P. Hill, who advanced the idea of the consolidation rather than the coöperation of clubs. He considered that the Long Island, the New York and the state clubs might all be united in one, and even the Connecticut and New Jersey clubs as well.

Mr. C. A. George, librarian of the Elizabeth Public Library, took the contrary view, making a strong plea for the individuality, and paying a tribute to the inspiration of local clubs.

Mr. C. H. Brown took a middle stand, not entirely opposing the idea of local clubs, but intimating that Long Island does not need one apart from Manhattan. He added that he believed in club activity chiefly by committee work.

Miss Josephine A. Rathbone pointed out that the state club had tried to take the place of local clubs, but that the experiment had failed.

Mr. Walter Briggs, librarian Trinity College, Connecticut, in response to a call from the president, made a few remarks in friendly greeting.

With a few words of greeting from the incoming president, Mr. E. F. Stevens, the meeting closed.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM, *Secretary*.

Another meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on May 10, 1910, at the Brooklyn Institute Museum, Mr. Stevens, the president, in the chair.

After transacting the necessary routine business and listening to an extended report of the plans of the Program committee by its chairman, Miss Plummer, the club was greatly entertained by the program provided for the day, "Personal confessions of literary

likes and dislikes," revelations of the hidden secrets of seven of the club members. This was followed by a paper on the "Dramatic style of George Bernard Shaw," by Mr. Duncan, of the Commercial High School.

The afternoon meeting was preceded by a round table for the rural librarians of Long Island, conducted by Miss Hume and Miss Casamajor at the Prospect Heights branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and also by a basket luncheon in the park, which provided a pleasant social hour for all who were fortunate enough to be present. Miss Emma V. Baldwin was elected treasurer instead of Miss Wallis, previously elected, who found she would be unable to serve.

MARY W. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held May 13, 1910, at the Museum of Natural History, at 3 o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The chief business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The nominees of the Council—Mr. E. H. Anderson, for president; Mrs. A. B. Maltby, for vice-president; Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, for secretary, and Mr. A. A. Clarke, for treasurer—were unanimously elected by the club.

Four members of the Council were elected by ballot from the eight nominees submitted by the Council. The members elected were Dr. J. S. Billings, Miss J. Y. Middleton, Miss J. A. Rathbone, and Miss Caroline G. Thorne.

Commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the club's founding, the program consisted of four short papers under the heading "A twenty-five years' retrospect," and four papers on "A twenty-five years' forecast." The 25 years' retrospect included reports on Changes in statistics, by Miss J. A. Rathbone; Changes in methods, by Miss Theresa Hitchler; Changes in scope, by Miss Harriet B. Prescott, and Changes in ideals, by Mr. Richard R. Bowker. The 25 years' forecast consisted of talks by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, on Libraries and schools; by Mr. Frank P. Hill, on Special libraries and consulting staffs; by Mr. E. F. Stevens, on Possible new fields or extensions of library work, and by Miss Mary W. Plummer, on Library training. These papers are published elsewhere in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in the form of a symposium.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Ex-secretary*.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL

The library has recently issued a list of students in the Training School for Children's Librarians since its organization, together with the positions held by them.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On May 2, Miss Zaidee Brown, of New York state, gave two lectures on Library administration, in one of which she gave particular attention to the business methods and records advisable for a library. At a school tea following the last lecture the students had an opportunity to meet Miss Brown.

Miss Sara Askew gave a talk on "The work of a library organizer" on May 9, and during the tea which followed was prevailed upon to illustrate the art of story-telling. The class also attended the meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club in the evening, and heard Miss Askew tell of "Library work in the open."

During the visit of the school to New York, May 11-14, the class were permitted to see something of the working of the great public libraries of New York, Brooklyn and Newark, and also of the Columbia University Library and the Library and Library School of Pratt Institute. They returned from the trip with new light on modern library economy and a strong appreciation of the kindness of their library hosts.

#### GRADUATES' APPOINTMENTS

Frances E. Earhart, 1902, librarian, Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.

Alice R. Eaton, 1908, cataloger, American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia. Margaret Widdemere, 1909, temporary cataloger, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology Library, Philadelphia.

The following members of the class of 1910 have been assigned to positions:

R. Louise Keller, assistant cataloger, American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia.

Miltana Ro've, substitute, Circulating and Order departments, University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Regular school exercises were suspended April 26-May 2 on account of the biennial visit to the libraries of New England. Libraries in Northampton (Mass.), Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Brookline, Medford and Providence were visited. The Riverside Press, the factory of the Library Bureau, and the Boston Book Co. were also visited. The greatest cordiality was shown by the librarians and the staff members of the libraries visited. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Shaw, of Worcester, Miss Abby Sargent, of Medford, Mrs. C. F. Suter, of Brookline, and the Boston Book Co. entertained the school socially.

Four lectures on "The administration of the loan system of a large library" were given in the Advanced administration course, May 11-13, by Miss Jessie Welles, superintendent of circulation of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The course in Children's work was opened May 17-20 with four lectures by Miss Edna Lyman, advisory children's librarian of the Iowa Library Commission. May 23, Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute Library School, lectured on "Poetry for children." The concluding four lectures were given May 24-26 by Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work, Cleveland Public Library. Miss Lyman's lectures dealt mainly with the selection of juvenile books and the psychological basis of children's work, while Miss Burnite dealt with the principles to be observed in the administration of children's rooms.

Eight former students of the school were present at the meeting of the California Library Association, held at Long Beach, April 25-27: Mr. George Watson Cole, '88; Mr. W. R. Eastman, '92; Miss Helen G. Sheldon, '93; Mr. William R. Watson, '95; Miss Mary L. Sutliff, '93; Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, '03; Miss Julia Steffa, '07; Miss Winnifred F. Fifield, '08.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Behr, Miss Marit, '09-'10, has been appointed assistant in the Children's department of the New York Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

Firmin, Miss Kate M., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library.

Rhodes, Miss Isabella K., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

Seranton, Miss Henriette I., '09-'10, has been appointed assistant in Vassar College Library.

Spafford, Miss Martha E., '02-'03, has been engaged to catalog the Public Library at Astoria, Oregon.

Stronge, Miss Lulu A., '09-'10, has been appointed assistant in the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library, beginning July 1.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The spring visits to local libraries have been completed, with the exception of the one to Newark, which takes place on June 10. The school faculty take turns in accompanying the class on these occasions, partly in order to keep informed of the new methods and experiments being tried.

The lecture course ended May 27 with Miss Burnite's lecture on the Furniture and fittings of children's rooms in libraries.

The school subscribed for the Newark library's collection called "Parts of a book," and has the same on exhibition on the walls of the art gallery to remain until the end of the school year, the library at the same time exhibiting a collection of book-plates by Arthur MacDonald.

The whole Saturdays allowed as holidays in the spring give an opportunity for all-day excursions, of which classes generally take advantage. On June 4 the majority of the class of 1910 took the river trip to West Point, remaining a while to see the Saturday dress-parade. The visit to some of the Staten Island branches was also made the occasion of a little jaunt to Richmond, S. I., by trolley.

The students have had a choice this year between making a picture-bulletin and a story-telling list, for which they were expected to look up the sources, the best versions, editions, and illustrations of the stories listed. Bulletins have been completed on the following subjects: Battleships, Modern airships, Locomotives, past and present, Steamships, The Panama canal, The land of cotton, Napoleon, Dolls, Indian legends, The evolution of the book, Gardening, The automobile book, and lists have been made for the story-telling as follows: German stories, Hero stories, Indian stories, King Arthur stories, Miscellaneous stories, Myths and legends from many lands, Norse stories, Poems for the story-hour, Sea stories, Stories of Spain, Stories from well-known books for children. Each student has had one or more evenings in the children's room during the story-telling hour, and all have heard Miss Tyler, of the New York Public Library, tell at least two stories. Several have been giving part of their practice time to children's rooms in the New York Public and Queens Borough systems.

The alumni supper is to take place on the evening of June 15, in the main building of the Institute. It is reunion year for the class of 1900, but with one-third of the class married and another third holding positions in distant libraries, it is hardly likely that a large representation can be secured.

Commencement exercises for the entire Institute take place the evening of the 16th, the Commencement speaker to be the Rev. Hugh Black.

Applicants for the class of 1911 are to be examined June 10.

#### MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Miss Stevens ('08 and 1900) has resigned the librarianship of the New Rochelle Public Library to take that of the Dallas (Ore.) Public Library. She was in attendance on the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Miss Adams ('03) has been obliged to resign as children's librarian at the Utica Public Library on account of ill health.

Mrs. H. P. Sawyer ('04) has resigned her position with the Wisconsin Commission to take charge of the training of apprentices in the St. Louis Public Library system. She goes abroad for the summer.

Other graduates spending the summer in



Europe are Misses Bragg ('04), Carter and Sibley ('06).

Miss Hulsizer ('05), branch librarian at Ozone Park, L. I., announces her engagement to Mr. Fred Powell, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. K. M. Jacobson ('05), now referee cataloger in the library of Chicago University, is to give a course of lectures at the Iowa University Summer School the coming season.

Miss Browne ('09) has been promoted to the position of head cataloger at the University of North Dakota.

#### CLASS OF 1910

The following have made definite engagements:

Miss Akin as librarian of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

Miss Bement with the State Library, Michigan, as reference assistant.

Miss Crane as general assistant with the Pratt Institute Free Library, after a summer of substituting in the Iowa State Library.

Miss Harris will substitute during August in the Union Settlement Library.

Miss Raymond as cataloger and indexer with the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.

Miss Sessions has been appointed reference librarian in the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

Miss Sleneau as librarian of the Port Huron (Mich.) Public Library.

Miss Tappert as librarian of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Webb with the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library as children's librarian.

Misses Adams and Fullerton go abroad for the summer.

Nearly all the remaining members of the class have engagements pending.

#### NOTE TO GRADUATES

Pratt Institute Library School graduates intending to be at the Mackinac conference are requested to send their names to Miss Miriam Noyes, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, chairman of the committee to arrange for a reunion of graduates during the week of the conference.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the week beginning May 2 a printing exhibit was held in the upper corridors of the library. The collection illustrating book making materials gotten up a few years ago by the Newark Public Library, one set of which is owned by the Library School, and the collection on printing loaned by the Inland Printer Technical School, formed the basis of the exhibit. These were supplemented by rare books from the University Library, by a collection of University memorabilia, and by some of the Library School's collection of materials illustrating book bind-

ing and lithography. About 1000 people visited the exhibit during the week.

Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, lectured before the school May 7, on "The great libraries of Germany."

The school study room has been completely equipped for the use of its stereopticon, so that hereafter it will not be necessary to go to another building whenever an instructor or visiting lecturer wishes to illustrate his lecture with stereopticon views.

Miss Anna M. Price, assistant professor of library economy, is spending the summer in Europe. Miss Florence R. Curtis, instructor in Library economy, is one of the instructors in the Indiana School for Librarians at Richmond.

The faculty and students were entertained at a nonsense party given by Director and Mrs. Windsor at their home on May 7.

On June 2 the board of trustees approved the recommendation of the faculty, that beginning with September, 1911, a college degree be required for entrance to the school.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

The following juniors expect to work in the University of Chicago Library during the summer vacation: Miss Jessie L. Arms, Miss Leona E. Phillips, Miss Anna L. Gray, Miss Marie A. Hammond, Miss Catharine S. Oaks, Miss Octavia Rogan, Miss Mary E. Goff, and Charles C. Knapp.

Miss Rosa R. Sears, 1909-10, has been appointed temporary librarian of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Miss Margaret L. Kingsbury, 1909-10, has been made accession assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Gertrude Jamieson, 1909-10, will work during the summer in the Burlington (Ia.) Public Library.

Mrs. Bertha Baird, 1909-10, will spend the summer in organizing the new public library of Winchester, Ill.

Miss Carrie C. Patton, 1909-10, has been appointed temporary cataloger at the State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Miss Mary Bigelow, B.L.S., 1910, has returned to her former position in the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.

Miss Grace Herrick, 1909-10, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.

Miss Helen Ervin, 1909, has accepted a position as catalog reviser in the University of Chicago Library.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

For instruction in book binding and repair this year the school was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Gertrude E. Stiles, of Chicago, who gave the course in this subject at the school the first two weeks in April.



The first half of the course was devoted to the problems of mending and repairing, the students doing the necessary work on large numbers of books sent in from the various branches of the Public Library. The actual binding processes were taken up in the second week, each student binding a volume. Miss Stiles brought to this instruction thorough equipment for the work, varied experience and enthusiasm, so that the course was most practical and satisfactory.

It is always a pleasure to have the course of lectures in library administration which Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gives at the school. This year her lectures were given during the third week of April, and were as much enjoyed as ever. In addition to the subjects concerning the administration of a small library she gave one lecture on library commission work in general and one upon rural extension work. On the last afternoon of Miss Tyler's visit the faculty served tea in her honor.

On May 4 Mr. Brett gave for the students of the school his lecture on the work of the Cleveland Public Library which he has given to many outside audiences, both here and in other cities. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon pictures of all phases of the library's work and its many buildings. Miss Ahern of *Public Libraries*, was an unexpected but welcome guest at this lecture, and gave a few words of greeting to the students.

### Reviews

CARUS, PAUL. *Philosophy as a science; a synopsis of the writings of Dr. Paul Carus.* Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1909. ix, 213 p. 12°, cl., 50 c.

This interesting and useful little volume contains an introduction of 28 pages, giving a lucid summary of the philosophy of the author, and an annotated catalog—with gleanings from the critical reviews—of all his writings to date, including his editorial articles in the *Open Court* and the *Monist*, 1857-1909.

Dr. Carus has since his arrival in this country been a prolific writer, his books and larger pamphlets numbering very near 50, while his editorials amount to some 750. The books are classed under the following seven headings: Philosophy and psychology, Ethics and religion, History of religion, German literature, Buddhism, Chinese subjects, Poetry and fiction. The articles are arranged alphabetically by catchwords, and there is in addition a carefully prepared index of 25 pages.

As an author and as editor of the two periodicals mentioned, whose aim is to work out a religious reformation through the light that science affords, Dr. Carus has, in the

belief of the present reviewer, wielded a great influence for good, especially through his fearless attacks on the occult superstitions of the day. His philosophy is a well defined monism built on the most advanced German thought, with attempts at a revival of certain sides of the philosophy of Kant.

His books, and consequently also the present volume, cannot be too strongly recommended in an age that seems to be threatened by the most disheartening revival of every form of religious and philosophic superstition; and some of them, like the "Primer of philosophy," "The soul of man" and the "History of the devil," ought to be found in every library. JULIUS DIESERUD.

HASSE, Adelaide R. *Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States; Kentucky, 1792-1904.* Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, January, 1910. 452 p. 30cm.

This, the ninth volume of the Index, follows closely the plan of preceding volumes, with somewhat more ample annotations, schedules and analyses. It was compiled from the Kentucky collections in the New York Public Library and the larger libraries of Boston and Washington, as well as those in the Kentucky State Library, the library of Kentucky University, the Lexington Public Library, and Colonel Durrett's library in Louisville. Yet after this most careful round-up several of the earlier journals could not be found—a result, in some measure, of the many destructive fires at Frankfort—and it became necessary for the first time in this series to publish a volume with an incomplete collation of collected documents and journals. Regrettable as this fact may appear to the compiler and others most directly interested, it certainly emphasizes the noteworthy record of achievement to which it is the first exception. Most, if not all, of the missing documents, moreover, are of dates prior to 1807, so that the omission of them is not likely to be of serious inconvenience to users of an index to economic material, interesting as the first 15 years of Kentucky's statehood may be from an historical standpoint. Considering the relatively large number of documents issued by the state, the disappearance of some, and the lack-sense manner in which many were numbered and volumed, Miss Hasse's accomplishment has been remarkably thorough, and the present volume no less than its predecessors will command wide confidence. It is safe to predict that this work will remain the most complete index to Kentucky documents for more generations than our own. W. N. SEAVER.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Bulletin of the Bibliographical Society of America*, January-April, contains a brief account of the meeting of the Society in New York City, Dec. 31, and gives a memorial note in tribute to the late Adolf Growoll. The bibliography of Mr. Growoll's books printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 25, 1909, is included. Current bibliographical notes and news are also given, with a list of American bibliographical publications for 1909.

*Library, The*, April, contains "The National Library of Wales," by John Ballinger; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "The formation of the Harleian Library," by G. F. Barwick; "The Foulis press," by Robert D. MacLeod; and "The librarians of the Royal Library at Fontainebleau," by Frank Hamel.

*Library Work*, April, contains its usual bibliography and digest of current library literature, covering the period from January to March, 1910.

*Public Libraries*, June, contains "The reader and the library," by Louise H. Coburn; "Library publicity through the press," in which some of the advantages and disadvantages to the library of active relations with the press are pointed out by an "ex-press agent." "The new county library system of California," by Ernest Bruncken, and "Public and school libraries of Nova Scotia," by W. M. Hepburn, complete the number.

*New York Libraries*, April, contains "How to choose editions," by W. E. Foster; "Books about America in foreign languages," by Anna L. Holding; "Helps in high school library work; some things which have proved suggestive," by Mary E. Hall; "Recent state publications of interest," by F. L. Tolman, and other brief articles on various topics.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, March-April, contains "Recent tendencies in book production," by Lutie E. Stearns; "How European travel interprets library work," by Ada J. McCarthy; also notes on Bird study and a selected list of books by Elva L. Bascom.

*Special Libraries*, in its third issue, March, notes the formation of a Boston branch of the Special Libraries Association at a meeting held at the Boston Public Library on March 15. Owing to the resignation of Miss Sears, Mr. Guy E. Marion, librarian of the Arthur D. Little Co., Boston, was appointed to succeed her as secretary. "The library of the New York Public Service Commission, first district," by R. H. Whitten; "Technology notes and references," by Joseph L. Wheeler; "Public utility notes and references," by G.

W. Lee, and "Public affairs, notes and references," by John A. Lapp, complete the number.

*Library Assistant*, May, contains "The coördination of educational effort from the point of view of public libraries," by Albert Mansbridge; "Some suggestions on the classification of technology," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; and the proceedings of general and branch meetings.

*Library Association Record*, April, contains "Library work as a career," by W. G. Snowsill; "The training of library assistants," by Walter Powell; "The Medical Library Association," by H. M. Barlow.

*Cardiff Libraries' Review; a monthly periodical and guide to books and reading*, April, contains "Plain chats on reading," by Arnold Bennett; "Omarians," by Ernest A. Baker; "American prose masters," by F. C. Owlett; "From a teacher's bookshelf," by G. H. Archibald; "The ethics of travel," by F. G. Affalo.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, April, 1910. The principal article, by K. Löffler, deals with manuscript catalogs, in Stuttgart, of the convent library of Weingarten, which has always been of great interest to palaeographers and historians of literature. M. Bollert continues the arguments in favor of a distinct separation of the higher and lower grades of library work in the library profession. Among the miscellaneous notes is one on an article by E. Desplanque, in *Annales de l'Est et du Nord*, on the Lille library during the revolution, and another on a 600-page report on the 3d congress of the *International Musikgesellschaft*, in which there is much material of bibliographical interest.

*Revue des Bibliothèques*, January-March, 1910, concludes the interesting catalog of 16th century books in the library of the University of Paris, made by Charles Beaulieux. In nearly every case the *provenance* of the volume is noted, and the catalog itself is followed by a list of printers and libraries, a list of persons mentioned in the notes, and 19 interesting facsimiles of printers' marks, title-pages, etc. Seymour de Ricci traces the history of a manuscript of the "Roman de la Rose" through its various wanderings between 1765, when it was in the library of Louis-Jean Gaignat, to the present day, and he has a second article on the manuscripts of the library of Prince Frédéric-Henri d'Orange. Probably the most important article in the number is a statement by Jean Gaston about a fragment of French xylographic work called "La vertu de force," found in a 15th century binding. The work was done by Antoine Crevallier, an engraver of Lyons, is colored, and is represented in this number by an admirable facsimile.

*Bollettino delle biblioteche popolari*, April 16, has an article by E. Fabietti on "Popular libraries and the state," and an account of Palermo school libraries by Giorgio Gabrielli.

*De Boekzaal*, December, 1909, contains "People's libraries in Denmark," by A. S. Steenberg; "The librarian and his profession," by T. Folmer; "Uniform administrative book-keeping in the Netherlands public reading-rooms," by H. E. Greve; "Society for people's libraries at Amsterdam," by C. Tilanus; "The publications of Lombroso," by W. A. Bongers. The January, 1910, number contains "The travelling libraries of the Matschappig tot Nut van't Algemeen;" on "Gutter-literature," its causes and how to oppose it, by J. W. Gerhard.

*Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* May 1, 1910, contains a statement about the conference of Italian popular libraries that is to be held in Rome in the middle of May, and also about the conference of southern libraries that is to be held at Palermo at about the same time.

*Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Nov. 25, 1909 (p. 14558-9) contains notes from "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society" on the oldest English free library. Bristol lays claim to the first library to be free to the public. That was the library of the "Guild of Kalenders," known to have existed as early as 1216 A.D., and until 1548. The issue for Feb. 10, 1910, reports that in the 64 libraries of the labor organizations of Leipzig there were loaned 140,344 volumes in 1909, representing a sevenfold increase in four years. Fiction was much read, also books of exploration and travel. Social science is not so much in demand. And of historical works the standard ones are little used, while those describing the horrors of war, as well as tortures and other cruelties, attract many readers. "The librarians," is the comment, "have a tremendous task here. Only by many years of systematic work can an improvement be effected." The issue for Feb. 11, 1910, cites statistics to show that the statement, often made, that "libraries educate their borrowers to be bookbuyers" is erroneous. The request is made that other publishers, beside the one on whose experience these statistics are based, report on their sales in similar manner.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Cincinnati (O.) Young Men's Mercantile L. Assoc.* On May 3, the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association commemorated the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the library. President Taft was the guest of honor, and made some remarks suitable to the occasion.

The library has now 77,000 volumes, a new

card catalog and many modern library improvements, but it still keeps and holds its old traditions.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* The new Carnegie West branch of the library was opened with appropriate exercises on May 24.

—*Western Reserve Historical Society L.* There is an exhibition in the library of the plates from "U. S. army uniform," published by the War Department, showing the uniform from 1774 to 1907.

*Dallas (Tex.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1910; from local press.) Added 3758; total, 28,119. Issued, home use 81,654 (fict. 61,265).

A collection of 50 volumes of pedagogical books has been placed in the colored high school for the use of the teachers. Business men of the city are availing themselves of the resources of the library, and in this work the telephone is used to advantage.

*Des Moines (Ia.) City L.* Treatment of public documents in the library has been described recently in the local press. A brief card record of the government publications is made as soon as they are received by the library in bound form. The material is then indexed under each subject on cards, these cards being filed in alphabetical order, just as in the general catalog, but in a separate cabinet. Free use is made of "secondary" subject headings, so that if a reader is looking up a special subject he can turn direct to that, without going through all cards relating to the general subject. For example, if one wishes to find something concerning the constitution of Panama he will find entries under "Panama—Constitution," directing him to the document in which this information can be found.

As a matter of convenience a few special documents, as the "Farmer's Bulletin," and some census reports are kept in the reference room, but this library shelves its general documents on the second story of the book stack, the arrangement being by serial number. No attempt is made to assign "class numbers," or shelve the documents with other books on the same subject in the general library. There would not be room for such a shelf arrangement, and since the material on any subject is brought together in the index no inconvenience arises from the separate shelving. Since the discontinuance of the government serial number the library has established a serial numbering of its own, so planned that it never will conflict with the old numbers.

*Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L.* (7th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 4000 miscellaneous volumes (1203 by purchase, 437 by gift, 160 by binding, and 2200 from Allison Memorial collection); total 30,012, from which 1848 have been withdrawn, leaving total 28,164.

Issued, home use 102,710. New membership 881; total 12,474. Receipts \$9907.54; expenses \$8660.38 (salaries \$4020.20, books \$1414.16, binding \$605.50, fuel \$713.75, light \$527.75).

Early this year the complete Allison Library was transferred by Mrs. Brayton and duly arranged and labelled, adding 2200 volumes of miscellaneous literature and 1600 volumes of government publications to the library collection. Mrs. H. P. Ward, of Washington, D. C., presented in memory of her husband a set of a special edition of Curtis' "North American Indians," now being issued under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan, which will run to 20 volumes, profusely illustrated by photogravures Mr. Curtis has spent years in collecting.

There has been a decrease of 9671 novels in the circulation of the year, which has had a total decrease of 11,172 books. The use of the Reference department indicates clearly that the library is coming more and more to be looked upon as an information bureau and study room. Members of clubs and individuals doing special work can have their material gathered for them, so as to save time. The number of school libraries is constantly increasing, and there are now collections in seven public and two parochial schools. During the year many changes were made in the staff and the organization has been a difficult problem.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* In the *Quarterly Bulletin*, April, 1910, it is stated that between Dec. 17, 1909, and March 16, 1910, there were 53,617 books issued from the library, a decrease of 3708, and 2274 in the boys' and girls' room from the same months of 1908-9. The reasons for this decrease are the smaller number of unemployed men who last year used their own or their children's library cards, the number of days in the winter favorable to out-of-door sports, and the disturbed condition of the Athenæum, which has kept away many borrowers of books.

The events of the winter was the opening of the Morgan Memorial Art Museum on Jan. 19, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan of \$250,000 for the care and maintenance of the building, and the additional gift of land adjoining it to be transferred to the city under certain conditions.

The new reference room was finished and the periodical reading-room and the new rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society are also nearly finished.

*Homestead, Pa. Carnegie L.* (12th rpt. — statistics 1908-1909; in *Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie Library Bulletin*, v. 2, no. 6, p. 2.) Added 4220; total 36,942. Circulation 245,831 (adult 77,512, juv. 51,665; fict. 51 per cent.). Readers 11,500; reading room use 97,500.

The library has 27 study clubs with a club membership of 750. The circulation through the schools was 90,195, and through the stations was 26,459.

*Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L.* (24th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 475; total 9984. Issued, home use 22,563 (fict. 71 per cent.). New cardholders 190; total 1222. Receipts \$3173.05; expenses \$3173.05 (salaries \$1406.33, books \$497.18).

One thousand dollars has been added to the Bancroft fund used for the purchase of expensive scientific and standard works. The library specially calls upon the inhabitants of Hopedale to see that printed matter or manuscripts of any kind relating to the town be safely housed in the library. The reading room was open 302 days with 8801 visitors, an average of 29 each day.

*Irvington, N. Y. Guiteau L.* (8th rpt. — year ending March 1, 1910.) Added 519. Issued, home use 17,738 (fict. 8926, juv. 4487). New members 152; readers 7081. Receipts \$1207.33; expenses \$662.15.

The library has borrowed about 100 books, none of which have been fiction.

*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.* The library's *Quarterly*, April, contains brief articles and reading lists on "The engraver and his art."

*Lawrenceburg (Ind.) P. L.* An invitation for an evening gathering was recently issued by the library board, as follows:

On May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and ten,  
In this library newly opened to all,  
We invite you to meet, both women and men,  
At seven p.m., in a friendly call;  
If you so desire, you may kindly donate  
A subscription for monthlies, for books or at  
money rate.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. L.* On May 5 the library celebrated the fifth anniversary of its opening to the public. It was simply decorated with flags, flowers and plants. Music was furnished throughout the afternoon. Each department and branch library prepared and exhibited a summary of the work of the last five years. Posters and bulletins showing the various activities of the library were displayed and are still of interest to many people. The art exhibit, which had been open from April 18 to May 1, was opened again on this day. The program for the day concluded with a banquet given by the librarian to the members of the staff.

*New York P. L. Lenox Branch.* In the Lenox Library during June and July there will be a memorial exhibition of the work of the late James D. Smillie, who possessed probably a greater practical knowledge of the processes of copper engraving and etching than any other man in the country.

*Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L.* The exhibition cases in the Spring Garden Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia have been filled with plates from the work "Tapis de l'Asie Centrale" ("Rugs from Central Asia"), recently published by Gen. A. Bogoliouboff.

This work was executed at the expense of the Czar of Russia at the establishment for the manufacture of state paper at St. Petersburg, 1908-09. It contains 36 chromo-lithographic plates, reproducing the coloring of the rugs. These plates show the design in one-third and one-fourth of their actual dimensions. There are also seven photo-typic plates in black and two ethnographic and industrial maps showing countries, peoples and development of the rug industry in the portion of Central Asia under Russian control. The text of the work is in the Russian and French languages. The designs and colorings of these plates are extremely fine and must please all persons who are interested in the subject of Oriental rugs, either as regards their design or manufacture. These plates will be displayed during the months of June and July, so that all who desire to do so shall have an opportunity to examine them.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* (58th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 9377 (net additions in volumes 6865, pamphlets 1872, photographs, stereographs 275); total 117,874. Issued, home use 245,000. New cards 1884. Expenses \$38,762.80 (salaries and wages \$11,076.03, books \$7054.65, binding \$2219.37, lighting library and branches \$1552.52).

Work has been progressing on the new library, and it is hoped books may be moved into the new quarters during the summer. The library will have room for over 300,000 books, and the accommodations will give opportunity for the development of various lines of new work.

Among the noteworthy additions of the year was a collection of valuable genealogies bought at the Purple sale, one of the most important auction sales of genealogies ever held in America. Work was begun under conduct of the library in copying the original records of Old Dartmouth and New Bedford preparatory to their being printed by the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, as the contribution of the library toward the vital records of the state. Three thousand dollars will be the cost of getting the 13 field books of Benjamin Crane (giving original layouts of land in Old Dartmouth and New Bedford) into good shape for the tracing of land titles. It is the most important work outside of strictly library work ever attempted by the library.

*New Mexico Agricultural L.* The library contains about 13,000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets. It has a particularly complete set of state and government bulletins and is a depository for government publications. A collection on New Mexico and the great Southwest is being built up. Miss Lewis, who is librarian, is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, and was previously librarian in Pomona, Cal.

*New York P. L.* In the Lenox Library building there was opened on May 17 an exhibition of political cartoons dealing with the American Revolution and the events leading up to it. In most of the 18th century caricatures here shown the artistic element is absent, but these prints form a remarkable commentary on the events of the time and clearly mirror the trend of public opinion.

*Olean (N. Y.) P. L.* The new Carnegie library building was opened to the public on May 21. The library had its beginning in 1871 in the formation of a local library association. The Association in 1878 numbered 1217 volumes. In 1888 the gift of a building and grounds was made to the library by Mr. George V. Forman, with the conditions that the Association should become incorporated so as to be able to hold real estate; that the building should be held and used exclusively as a library and reading room; that no right or power should accompany the gift for the successors of the then library association to mortgage or encumber the property; that reasonable efforts should be made to endow the library by such donations as those friendly disposed were willing to give. The library association thus became "The Forman Library of Olean" in 1889.

The Olean Public Library was organized as a subsidiary body to the Board of Education in July, 1907, but the articles of incorporation were not perfected, and the Forman library reopened as the Olean Public Library until Jan. 14, 1908. During the same year the Carnegie gift of \$40,000 was secured. The corner-stone of the Carnegie building was laid in 1909. The library now has about 4500 registered cardholders, and in addition to the 10,000 volumes on the shelves there are about 50 magazines received each month.

*Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L.* The total number of books in the library on Dec. 31, 1909, was 27,233. In the summary of the library's 39th report, covering the work of the year 1909, in May L. J., this item was overlooked.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The National conference of charities and corrections met in St. Louis May 19-26. Delegates to the conference were invited to visit the building and study the work of the library, which issued pamphlets of invitation with directions for reaching the library and the branches.

— In a recent issue of the *St. Louis Times* Mr. Bostwick is congratulated for his able administration of the library since his appointment in October. One of the most appreciated innovations which have marked Mr. Bostwick's new librarianship has been the procuring for the library a comprehensive and excellent musical collection.



*South Bend, Ind. The Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.* The library has issued a weekly *Bulletin*, in the first number of which (May 3) "The value of a library to the business institution" is discussed; also a list of the technical magazines in the library is given, and an index to current magazine articles.

*Superior (Wis.) P. L.* (20th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 2756; total 17,403. Issued, home use 97,177. New registration 3148; 2630 numbers expired; total registration 5774. Receipts \$15,748.88; expenses \$8229.35 (salaries \$3430.01, books \$2216.60, subs. to periodicals \$308, binding \$533.28, fuel \$264.80).

The circulation of fiction for the year was 71,666; non-fiction total 25,511; 652 Norwegian and 1230 Swedish books were circulated. The reference work steadily increases. A clipping collection is now ready for public use; 360 clippings are now mounted, classified and ready for circulation. The school collection now numbers 1158 volumes, 301 being added during the year. Total circulation for the school year was 8678. Station circulation at four stations amounted to 26,892. The library force was deplorably weakened by illness during the busiest part of the year for the technical nature of much of the work made staff readjustments difficult.

*Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending March, 1910.) Added 5056; total 44,700; pamphlets 1020. Issued, home use 216,155 (decrease of 7 per cent. of fiction). New registrations 2201; total 21,151. Receipts \$23,559.06; expenses \$21,315.28 (salaries \$8475.55, book account \$5390.87, binding and repairs \$1140.65, fuel and light \$1170.82).

The use of the standard works of reference, now numbering 2313, has much increased during period of the report. The increase of the home use of books of more permanent value or information is most gratifying, in view of the efforts made to realize the educational purposes of the library. The "open shelf" room is used exclusively for the exhibit of books of some value beyond that of mere entertainment and repays every effort to make it attractive to the public. The city is expanding geographically, and now covers nine square miles with a population of 84,180. The library appropriation is \$22,000, and does not enable it to keep equal pace with the growth of the city. There is need for library branches or auxiliary library stations in the thickly populated districts.

*University of Chicago.* The School of Education of the University of Chicago possesses a working library of about 22,000 volumes. It is classified according to the Dewey decimal classification.

There is a dictionary card catalog with full analytical work. Free access to shelves is

given. Pictures illustrating all subjects of study have been collected from all parts of the world. There are also 2500 lantern slides and 200 maps. The library aims to have on its shelves the best and latest books on the subjects taught in the school, and to present carefully selected and graded reading lists and the best devices for, and methods of, collecting, preserving, and making useful books, pamphlets, charts, maps, pictures, and clippings. There is a room devoted to the use of graduate students and a special room for the high school readers.

*Western Reserve Historical Society L.* Many valuable manuscripts bearing upon the early history of Ohio were received at the annual meeting of the Western Reserve Historical Society. The manuscript collection of Colonel John May and a copy of the orders issued during General Anthony Wayne's campaign against the Ohio Indians were among the documents placed on record.

Colonel May was the land agent who purchased the land at Marietta, the first settlement in Ohio territory. In this collection are many valuable papers and a copy of an ordinance signed by the secretary of the continental congress.

The General Anthony Wayne collection was secured by W. P. Palmer, one of the trustees of the society. Mrs. J. H. Devereux presented the society with a Civil War collection, consisting of telegrams sent by the Army of the Potomac. In this collection, which is unique, are a number of photographs taken of officers on the field. S. H. Parsons, of New York, has contributed a collection of Revolutionary correspondence.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* The Children's department has issued lists of stories prescribed in the course of study for use in Grades I, II, and III, of the elementary schools. The references have been compiled primarily for the benefit of teachers, and the books mentioned in the list are reserved for their use in the teachers' alcove in the Children's department.

The library has issued a handbook of information, in which is included a statement of resources and a list of directors past and present. (26 p. T. Worcester, 1909.)

This handbook was prepared to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the library (Dec. 23, 1859). The Circulating department of the library, comprising 68,804 volumes, issued over 300,000 volumes in 1909. This department conducts work with nine deposit and delivery stations. The Children's department, with a collection of 8832 volumes, circulated 117,748 in 1909.

#### FOREIGN

*Brighton, Eng. County Borough of Brighton P. L. Museums and Art Galleries.* (4th rpt.—year ending Nov. 16, 1909.)



Added, lending lib. 969; added, ref. lib. 1153; total, lending lib. 37,491; total, ref. lib. about 33,000. Issued, ref. dept. 36,989; consulted, ref. dept. 143,191. Issued, lending lib. 251,757. Tickets were issued to 3652 new borrowers, as against 3474 in the previous year. Total number of new tickets issued during year 3736.

The library has received some valuable gifts. At the annual stocktaking 22 volumes were found to be missing.

*Wallasey (Eng.) P. Ls.* In the spring number, 1910, of the library's quarterly *Readers' Guide and Students' Index* it is stated that the Seacombe Branch issues about 5500 books a month.

*Christiania, Norway.* Deichman Library (*Deichmanske Bibliothek*). Annual report for 1909. The record of circulation for one day (belles-lettres 1525, "technical" literature 561, juvenile 836), says the committee of inspection, shows what Christiania reads, but not what its taste is, "for we do not know what books were sought but not found." Proportion of belles-lettres has diminished from 47.6 per cent. in 1906 to 45.1 per cent., and of fiction alone to 44.5 per cent. With a population of 235,674, and a collection of 98,224 volumes, this library circulated 557,844 volumes in 1909, at an expense of kr. 59,850. There are a central library and a branch (each with a juvenile department) and five delivery stations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*America, a Catholic Review of the Week*, for March 19, gives the first of a series of discussions on Catholics and public libraries. The following paragraph indicates the purpose of these articles:

"The time seems ripe, therefore, to take up the matter of Catholic use of public libraries more in detail, with a view to formulating certain lines of procedure which may be followed by Catholics in securing all the benefits which the modern public library is offering in the way of lending books not only to individual holders of cards, but also to schools, colleges, institutions and clubs. The first step in that direction is to ascertain from the libraries themselves what they can do and are doing for schools, especially Catholic parochial schools, and to what extent Catholics are using the public library. For the purpose of obtaining authentic data *America* has recently addressed a circular letter, embodying the points to be covered, to all the principal libraries of the country."

The issue for April 16, 1910, volume 3, page 21, has another instalment discussing what the public library is doing for the Catholic school, based on information received from a circular letter recently sent out to 67 American public libraries.

*LIBRARY WORK.* Bascom, Elva L. Library work for college women. (*In Kappa Alpha Theta*, May 1910, v. 24, p. 321-28.)

An interesting and informed statement of the qualities which made for success in library work, the attractions it offers to educated women, the opportunities for training and the expectations as to salary which may be reasonably entertained.

#### Gifts and Bequests

*Andover, Mass. Memorial Hall L.* The expenses of the library for the year 1909 were \$5960.45 and not \$67,284.64, as incorrectly given in May L. J.

*Archæological Institute of America. Southwest Society.* On the last of February Mr. Charles F. Lummis, of Los Angeles, gave to the Southwest Museum his complete historical, scientific and philological library, together with his aboriginal collections from Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and the native tribes of the Southwest.

*Bristol (Cl.) F. L.* By the will of Miss Minnie P. Root the sum of \$75,000 has been left to the library.

*Broken Univ. L.* As a decennial gift from the classes of 1899 and 1900 the greater part of the library of the late Hammond Lamont has been presented to the university, where from 1895 to 1900 he was professor of rhetoric, resigning in the latter year to become managing editor of the *Evening Post*.

*Epsom (N. H.) L.* By the will of Susan E. P. Forbes, of Newbury, the sum of \$2000 was left to the town library.

*Hague.* It has been stated that a fund of \$2750 has been subscribed by admirers of the international jurist, T. M. C. Asser, for the purchase of a collection of works on international law to be known as the Asser collection and placed in the library of the Palace of Peace. The subscribers represent 20 countries. The 50th anniversary of the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Asser was celebrated in the Hall of Truce, of the Hague, on April 19.

*Harvard College L.* The library has come into the possession, by gift, of Marshall C. Lefferts's great collection of the first and later editions of the works of Alexander Pope. The catalog of this collection was published by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was noted in May L. J., p. 238.

*Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L.* By the will of the late J. B. Bancroft \$1000 was left to the library, the interest to be used each year for the purchase of books.

*Spencer, Mass. Sugden L.* By the will of George Bemis, of Spencer, the library receives the sum of \$15,000.

*Yale University. Divinity School L.* By the will of Mrs. Anna Day, widow of Prof. George Day, of the Theological department of the university, the library receives the sum of \$100,000. The money is to be used for a mission library.

### Librarians

BAKER, Miss Mary N., N. Y. State Library School, 1909-10, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Elwood, Ind.

CAMPBELL, Miss J. Maud, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Passaic, N. J., which she has held for the past seven years, to accept a position on the North American Civic League for Immigrants. Previous to coming to Passaic, Miss Campbell served for a year and a half in the Newark Free Public Library. She was educated in Scotland, being a graduate of the Edinburgh Ladies' College. Miss Campbell came to Passaic to succeed Miss Lambert, the previous librarian, and just at the time when the Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library was opened. This branch of the Passaic Public Library is situated in the heart of the mill district of the city, and its great success has been largely due to Miss Campbell's tact, ability and unflinching energy. Miss Campbell has shown a genius for finding out the taste and needs of the working immigrant, and in her constant response to these claims she has won for the Passaic Library a distinctive position in the country and for herself a reputation of which her call to this wider field for her chosen work is only a justification. It is hoped that the library profession may continue to receive inspiration and guidance from Miss Campbell in its problems with the foreign laboring classes, though through a different channel. The kindest wishes of her many friends and admirers go with her to her new work.

COREY, Deloraine P., for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Malden, died on May 6 at his home in that city. Mr. Corey was one of the controlling influences of the Malden Public Library, having played an important part in its establishment and being chosen as its first president in 1878, which office he held until a few months ago, when he retired to occupy himself with literary work. Mr. Corey was born in South Malden, Sept. 4, 1836, and was educated in the schools of his native town. In the early part of his career he was employed by a wholesale hardware firm of Boston, but in 1877 he retired from the hardware business to become interested in the oil business, in 1892 becoming treasurer of the Boston branch

of the Standard Oil Company. In 1898 Mr. Corey retired from active business and later issued a "History of Malden, 1633-1785." His interest in the library development of his town was one of the ruling passions of his life, and he and his wife have long been habitués at the annual meetings of the American Library Association, where they have gathered about them many staunch friends from among the ranks of the library profession. Upon the completion of Mr. Corey's 30 years as president of the public library trustees he was given a banquet, at which many men from various walks of life gathered to do him honor.

EVANS, Miss Magdalen, N. Y. State Library School, 1909-10, has been appointed librarian of the South Dakota Normal School Library at Spearfish to succeed Miss Leta E. Adams, who has resigned in order to finish her course at the Library School.

GRANT, S. Hastings, who was librarian of the New York Mercantile Library from 1849 to 1866, died at Elizabeth, N. J., on May 9. Mr. Grant's career was a varied one and embraced many interests. He was born June 6, 1828, was educated at Princeton College 1843-45, and received honorary degree of A.M., Yale University, 1856. He served as clerk with Wiley & Putnam and John Wiley, publishers and booksellers, 1846-49. During his librarianship of the Mercantile Library he became editor of Norton's *Literary Gazette* and *Publishers' Circular*, in which capacity he served from 1850-55; he also served as associate editor of the *American Publishers' Circular*, 1863-1871. He was connected with brokerage and the real estate business from 1866 to 1873; was superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange from 1873-1882; private secretary to Mayor Edson 1882-1883; comptroller of New York City, 1883-4, and vice-president of the United States National Bank, 1884-5. He was a trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and one of the founders of the *Record* of the same name. He also compiled "New York City during the American Revolution," and was a contributor to the *Historical Magazine*. Of especial interest to librarians is his connection with the first convention of the American Library Association in 1876, to which he contributed considerable of the initial effort and interest. While librarian of the Mercantile Library Mr. Grant introduced the card system for keeping records of the members of the library, this being so far as is known the first use of the card index system. Mr. Grant's literary work brought him in touch with many people, but among his most valued recollections was his personal acquaintance with Thackeray. The Mercantile Library sent Mr. Grant to England for the purpose of inducing Mr. Thackeray to deliver a se-

ries of lectures in this country, and in this enterprise he was wholly successful. Thus it chanced that Mr. Grant became indirectly responsible for "The Four Georges" and "The English humorists." He is survived by his daughter Edith and his son, Arthur H. Grant, who is editor of *The American City*.

LANGE, Miss Ida L., B.L.S. 1908, has resigned her position as cataloger in the University of Illinois Library to become a library organizer for the Iowa Library Commission.

LEUFF, Harold L., N. Y. State Library School, 1904, has resigned his position with the University of Chicago Press to become associate librarian and purchasing agent for the University of California Library.

ROBBINS, Mary Esther, has declined a re-appointment as assistant professor of library science and librarianship at Simmons College.

SABIN, Miss Daisy B., librarian at Burlington, Iowa, will leave on June 14 for a three months' trip abroad. Miss Sabin goes to attend the library convention at Brussels.

STOCKHAM, Miss Rae, N. Y. State Library School, 1909-10, has been appointed librarian of Drake University Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

WAKEFIELD, Miss Bertha, N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has been engaged to take charge of the cataloging at Vassar College Library.

### Cataloging and Classification

BERLIN. Königliche Bibliothek. Verzeichnis der im grossen Lesesaal aufgestellten Handbibliothek. 4. ausg. 1909. Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek, [1909.] xiii, 263 p. 21½cm.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Classification: Class in fine arts; printed as manuscript. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 160 p. O. 15 c.

— Classification: Class R. Medicine; printed as manuscript. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 174 p. O. 25 c.

SUNDERLAND (ENG.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Catalog of books and pamphlets on education and psychology in the Sunderland Public Libraries. 49 p. D. 1910.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Index to Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 181-183, Jan.-March, 1910. Wash., Govt. Printing Office.

### Bibliography

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. Bibliography [of the eastern Adirondacks.] (*In* New York State Museum *Bulletin*, 138: Geology of the Elizabethtown and Port Henry quadrangles.—Education Department, *Bulletin*, no. 468, April, 1910. p. 162-165.)

AGRICULTURE. Library suggestions; lists of books offered . . . for those who wish to build up agricultural libraries. Univ. of Minn. unpub. D. n.d.

BELGIUM. Vander Haeghen (Ferd) et Vanden Berghe (R.). *Bibliotheca Belgica; bibliographie générale des Pays-Bas*. Livr. 183 et 184. Gand, Vyt, 1909. In-12. 200 p. 4 fr.

BERNARD of Cluny. The source of "Jerusalem the golden"; together with other pieces attributed to Bernard of Cluny; in English tr. by H. Preble; introd., notes and annotated bibliography by S. Macaulay Jackson. Chic., University of Chicago Press, 1910. 7+207 p. facsim., O. cl., \$1.25 net. Bibliography (83 p.).

BIBLE. New Testament. Gospels. The synoptic Gospels; ed., with introd. and commentary, by C. G. Montefiore, together with a series of additional notes by I. Abrahams. In 3 v. v. 1, 2. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 8°, cl., ea., \$3 net. Bibliography.

BINDING. Binding for small libraries; suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding. (Library handbook, no. 5.) Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1909. 8 p. S.

Only the points in binding of particular importance have been included in the information given in this pamphlet.

BIOGRAPHY. Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library. List of entertaining bibliographies. 34 p. S. [Trenton, N. J., 1910.]

BIOLOGY. List of biological serials, exclusive of botany, in the libraries of Philadelphia. 61 p. D. Phil., 1909. (The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, *Bulletin*, no. 2.)

During the period that this list was in preparation the "Union list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and vicinity," compiled by the Free Library of Philadelphia appeared in the summer of 1908. The Union list included, however, not only

the biological periodicals, but also the periodicals in every other department of knowledge. The libraries of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the College of Physicians, which libraries contain the largest collections devoted to the biological sciences, were first consulted for the present list.

The catalogs of these libraries were carefully examined. Upon completion the list was found to contain all the important biological serials taken in Philadelphia, and it seemed unnecessary therefore to go over the catalogs of the other libraries where duplicate copies might be found.

**BLIND BOOKS FOR THE.** Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Catalog of embossed books in circulating library. Bost., 1910. 40 p. O.

The list includes books in Line, American Braille, and New York Point.

**BOOKBINDING.** Freeman, S. J. A syllabus of a course on elementary bookmaking and bookbinding. N. Y., Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1910. c. 42 p. il. diags., 22½cm., (Columbia University, Teachers' College. Syllabi, no. 1.) Bibliography: p. 29-32.

**BOOK-PLATES.** Adreini, J. M. J. Winfred Spenceley, his etchings and engravings in the form of book plates. N. Y., 1910. (Priv. pr.) 134 p. 25cm.

Edition limited to 100 copies printed at the Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**BOOKS AND READING.** New York State Library. Bibliography 48: A tentative selection from the books of 1909. Albany, 1910. 60 p. D. (Education Department Bulletin, no. 469, April 15, 1910.)

This is a list of 1289 books selected from almost 11,000 published in 1909. It is submitted to librarians with the purpose of obtaining opinions from them respecting the best 50 books of 1909 for a village library. This selection of 50 titles will later be published in the JOURNAL. The library will later publish a list of 250 titles definitely recommended to smaller libraries, for which the present pamphlet forms a working basis.

— The world's best books; suggestions for the selection of a home library. 38 p. S. [Cin., Globe-Wernicke Co., 1909.]

A series of selected lists, including lists prepared by Hamilton W. Mabie for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, also lists by Sir John Lubbock, James Baldwin, Ruskin, and Dr. Eliot's five-foot library.

**BUSINESS.** Brookline, Mass. Public Library. Selected list of books on business and related subjects in the Public Library of Brookline, Massachusetts. December, 1909. Brookline, Riverdale Press, 1910. 32 p. 19½cm.

**CABINET WORK.** Wells, P. A., and Hooper, J. Modern cabinet work, furniture and fittings; an account of the theory and practice in the production of all kinds of cabinet work and furniture, with chapters on the growth and progress of design and construction; il. by over 1000 practical workshop drawings, photographs and original designs. N. Y., John Lane Co., (The Bodley Head,) 1910. 14+384 p. Q. cl., \$5 net. Bibliography (2½ p.).

**CANADA. HISTORY.** Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Toronto, Univ. Press, 1910. 209 p. O. (University of Toronto studies, v. XIV.: Publications of the year 1909.)

— **LITERATURE.** *The Canadian Bookman.* [A monthly review of contemporary literature devoted to the interests of Canadian bookbuyers.] v. 1. Jan., 1909. Toronto, Maclean Publishing Co., Ltd., 1910. v. il. (incl. pors.) 30 cm.

**CARPETS.** Humphries, Sydney. Oriental carpets, runners and rugs, and some Jacquard reproductions. [N. Y., Macmillan,] 1910. 428 p. il. pors. col. pls. Q. cl., \$10.50 net. Bibliography (13 p.).

**CARVER, Jonathan.** Lee, J. T. A bibliography of Carver's travels. 183 p. O. Madison, Wis., State Hist. Soc., 1910. (From the Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1909, p. 143-183.)

**CHICAGO** (The) printing trades blue book; a business directory for busy people. 1910. [no. 1.] Chic., A. F. Lewis and C. J. Young, 1910. c. v. 20cm.

**CHILDREN'S GAMES.** Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. Bulletin, v. 12, no. 4. April: Selected list on children's games. 26 p.

**DAIRYING.** Benkendorf, G. H. W. Catalogue of the postal dairy library; collected and arranged by Gustav H. Benkendorf. Madison, Wis., 1910. 64 p. 15 x 18cm. This is described on p. 205.

**PERIODICAL LITERATURE.** Philadelphia Free Library Bulletin, no. 9: Supplement to a list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity; prepared by John Porter Lamberton. Phil., 1910. 88 p. O.

The "List of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity," which was issued by the Philadelphia Free Library as its Bulletin no. 8, was intended to show the condition of these libraries in this important class of publications down to September, 1907. The list was in type in December, but was not published until July, 1908. The supplement includes the periodicals which have been received by leading libraries of Philadelphia since 1907, and also such periodicals as were overlooked by the compilers in the preparation of the first list.

**SOCIALISM.** Stoddart, J. T. The new socialism; an impartial inquiry. [2d ed.] Lond., Hodder & Stoughton, 1909. viii, 271 p. 23 cm.

Notes on the literature: p. 4-20.

**SOCIOLOGY.** Jacobs, P. P. German sociology. N. Y., [Lancaster, Pa., Steinman & Foltz, pr.] 1909. 105 p. 1 l. 23½ cm. Bibliography: p. 95-105.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** Mozans, H. J. Up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena following the conquistadores. N. Y., Appleton, 1910. c. 13+439 p. pls. O, cl., \$3 net. Bibliography (5 p.).

**STATE PUBLICATIONS.** Hasse, A. R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: Delaware, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Wash., D. C., published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1910. 137 p. Q.

This volume follows Kentucky, which was also published this year, and is reviewed elsewhere.

**STORY-TELLING.** Olcott, F. J. Story telling; a public library method; reprinted from Proceedings of the Child conference for research and welfare. (Worcester, Mass.,) 1909. 3 p. D.

**SWITZERLAND.** Heinemann, Franz. Inquisition. Intolérance. Excommunication. Interdit. Mise à l'Index. Censure. Sectes et sectaires. Sorcellerie et procès de sorcellerie. Us et coutumes judiciaires. Rédigé par le dr. Franz Heinemann. 2e cahier de l'Histoire de la civilisation et des us et coutumes (folklore) de la Suisse. Berne, K. J. Wyss, 1908-09. 2 v., 22 cm.

**TECHNICAL LITERATURE.** Mill books for mill men. (In Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie Library Bulletin, v. 2, no. 6, p. 9-12.)

**UNEMPLOYED.** Taylor, F. I. A bibliography of unemployment and the unemployed; with a preface by Sidney Webb, LL.B. Lond., P. S. King & Son, 1909. xix p. 1 l., 76 p. 22½ cm., (Half-title: Studies in economics and political science; ed. by W. P. Reeves; no. 1 in the series of bibliographies, by students connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science.)

**UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. SENATE. ELECTIONS.** Fanning, C. E., comp. Selected articles on the election of United States senators. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1909. 3 p. l., [ix]-x, 118 p. 20 cm., (Half-title: Debater's handbook ser.) Bibliography: p. [1]-14.

**VIRGINIA.** Wertenbaker, T. J. Patrician and plebeian in Virginia; or, the origin and development of the social classes of the Old Dominion. Charlottesville, Va., Michie Co., 1910. vi, 239 p. 19½ cm., \$1.50. Bibliography: p. [216]-237.

#### IMPORTED SALES CATALOGS

**QUARITCH, Bernard.** A catalogue of rare and valuable books and autograph documents and letters. Lond., 1910. 72 p. O. no. 289, 1s.

### Notes and Queries

**A PROTEST.**—As a member of the Cataloging section of the A. L. A., I wish to object to the omission of the meetings of that section for this year, on the grounds given in the May number of *Public Libraries*.

We have had some good meetings of the section in the past, and the conditions have not changed materially within the last year.

Even if the worst is true, and we are capable of discussing only "unnecessary and uninteresting topics," for Heaven's sake let us assume a smiling countenance and leave the fact to silence, not publish our shame abroad. AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH,

Chief Cataloger, Milwaukee Public Library.

**A CORRECTED TITLE.**—The Japanese printers of my "Buddhist and Christian Gospels now first compared from the originals" (Tokio, 1905), reversed the second clause and put it after the subsidiary title, viz., "Gospel parallels from Pāli texts," by which my translations were already known to readers of the *Open Court* of Chicago. This blunder has been perpetuated on the govern-



ment catalog cards and in numerous reviews, though it is pointed out in my list of errata.

If librarians and readers will apply to me I can supply them with a correct printed slip to paste immediately under the words "Buddhist and Christian Gospels," thus:

NOW FIRST COMPARED FROM THE ORIGINALS:  
being  
"Gospel Parallels from Pāli Texts,"  
reprinted with additions.

Of course this only applies to the Tokio edition. The Philadelphia edition (2 vols., 1908-1909), now in the principal libraries of the country, has this blunder and 500 errata corrected.

As a life-long librarian, I consider it right to catalog the title of a book as the author wrote it, at least when, as in the present case, it is made clear in the list of errata.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Philadelphia.

**HISTORY OF AN EARLY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.**—The trustees of the Boston Athenæum published on May 15 the most complete history of an early American magazine ever prepared. This comprises the weekly records of the Anthology Society, a club of brilliant young professional men of New England, who edited *The Monthly Anthology* and *Boston Review* just a century ago. The book is handsomely illustrated, and contains an introduction by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, a complete collation by Albert Matthews, both trustees of the Athenæum, as well as extensive bibliographical notes of early books reviewed, and a complete list of authors of contributions to the 10 volumes of the magazine. The price is \$2, by mail \$2.20. (344 p. 8vo, blue cloth.)

**MAPS FOR DISTRIBUTION.**—The Library of Congress has still available for distribution a few copies of the following publication, "A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress preceded by a list of works relating to cartography. 1901," which may be had upon request by libraries which could put them to good use.

**LIBRARY ENCYCLOPAEDIA.** There is now in preparation "The library encyclopædia," dealing comprehensively with library administration, book purchasing, library history, library plans and buildings, classification, cataloging, office work and routine mechanical aids, advertising, heating, lighting, ventilating and the various contributory branches of knowledge, binding, paper, preservation of records, museum work, practical printing, bibliography, estimating and specification work. It is edited by Alexander J. Philip, borough librarian, Gravesend, Eng., and compiled by authorities on the various subjects included. It will be issued by subscription at the price of 30 shillings. The volume will be a demy octavo, containing approximately 700 pages.

**PRATT LIBRARY SCHOOL REUNION.**—Pratt Institute Library School graduates intending

to be at the Mackinac conference are requested to send their names to Miss Miriam Noyes, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis., chairman of the committee to arrange for a reunion of graduates during the week of the conference.

**AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE.**—As we go to press we receive the following communication:

Section 9 of the constitution says: "The Board shall call at least two meetings of the Institute annually." Therefore the Board now calls the second one for 1910, to be held at Mackinac Island during the coming conference of the A. L. A. The evening of June 30 and morning of July 4 have been assigned for the sessions of said A. L. I. meeting.

President Arthur E. Bostwick and Mr. John C. Dana of the Board have been named as Program committee in the same connection, and they make the following announcement:

"The Program committee feels that only such papers should be read at the meeting of the A. L. I. as are voluntarily submitted by the fellows and approved by the committee as proper to be so read. This is the custom of most learned societies. The committee therefore urges that if you have anything of importance to suggest it be embodied in a brief paper and sent at once to the president at the St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo. The paper may be brief, containing only a few hundred words, or it may be extended to several thousands if the subject matter is of sufficient importance."

Noting the foregoing statements, it is cordially desired and hoped that each fellow of the Institute will respond soon and amply to the request of the Program committee; and, furthermore, plan to be present at both sessions of the Institute meeting.

Respectfully,

HENRY J. CARR, Secretary.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, SCRANTON, PA.,  
May 28, 1910.

## Library Calendar

### JUNE

- 1-3. Pacific Northwest L. Assoc. Portland, Ore.

Program: June 1, addresses by R. W. Montague, Arthur E. Bostwick; 2, round table for small public libraries; 3, children's work and college and reference work (section meetings).

3. Western Massachusetts L. C. 12th annual meeting. Prospect House, Mt. Holyoke, Northampton.

Program: Some library problems and how to meet them; general discussion conducted by Miss Alice Shepard; "Outdoors in the library," by Rev. J. C. Adams.

- 9-10. New England L. conference. Princeton, Mass. Wachusett House and Princeton Inn.

- 30-Jl. 6. A. L. A. Mackinac Island. Grand Hotel.

Program, see p. 267.

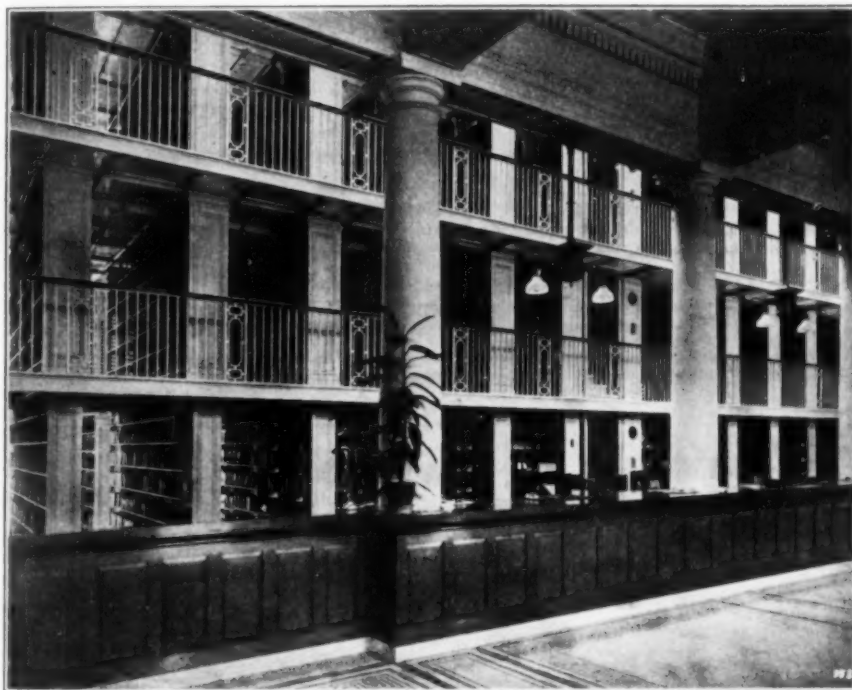
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FOR THE BENEFIT OF LIBRARIANS IN GENERAL:

Under the auspices of the American Library Association a pamphlet has been published, "Selected list of Music and Books about Music for Public Libraries," by LOUISA M. HOOPER, Librarian Public Library, Brookline, Mass. While not claiming completeness, the list will doubtless prove of great interest and value to librarians starting the formation of Musical Departments, and as such it should be held in high esteem.

Unfortunately, however, in the quotation of prices and discounts the compiler has unknowingly erred, due probably to incorrect information received.

As a matter of fact THE HOUSE OF SCHIRMER, NEW YORK, has for many years made a specialty of supplying Public Libraries with music, and it counts among its patrons a large number of the most prominent Libraries in the United States. A special rate of discount has been set aside for the business with Libraries, which is not only extremely liberal, but, on an average, way beyond anything mentioned by the compiler of the above-named list. Our discounts are in force now and will continue indefinitely.

Librarians are therefore advised, for their own good, not to hasten the delivery of any order for music or books about music, without first obtaining an estimate from us. In many cases we can prove considerable saving.

*Suggestions and estimates cheerfully given.*

*Correspondence is invited from librarians who contemplate the establishment or enlargement of a musical department.*

### READY JUNE 15

## A Catalogue of 10,000 Selected Adult and Juvenile Books

comprising replacements, new fiction, etc., popular in Public Libraries. We have taken care to list only such books as are in print, and have specified publisher, published price, alternative editions, price in Chivers' binding, and authors' pseudonym.

The list will be valuable for these reasons, but more particularly because it offers books in Chivers' patent Duro-flexile binding which has been re-arranged and adapted to the qualities of recent papers described in a lecture given by Cedric Chivers, at the A. L. A. Conference at Bretton Woods, July, 1909.

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